IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56097.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
13th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	...	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
6th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	1st class. "B" class.	"A" class. "B" class.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES	391 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 528 -	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913.
Porto Said	5167	....	18th Nov.
Firenze	3879	Merlo	16th Dec. 1914.
A Steamer	6000	....	13th Jan.
....	6000	....	10th Feb.
....	6000	....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350 to Rs. 490.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka....1,695 Thurs. 30th Oct. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Linga.....2,185 Friday 31st Oct. † 6 a. m. direct.
Lhasa.....2,184 Mon 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. * P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Tuesday the 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 30th Oct.
†Purnea	3306	,, 13th Nov
*Pentakota	3418	,, 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th October, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	28th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverly	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov.
Nora	5685	Vallat	17th Dec. 1914.
Sydney	4140	Leveque	13th Jan.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT.

AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers Tons, Capts. To sail on or about
Sydney 4,140 Leveque 31st Oct. 1913
Calidonien 4,140 Fabre 28th Nov. ,,

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tiihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	Harbin (North) Manchuria).

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances, of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

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FINE JEWELRY,
set with
PRECIOUS STONES,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
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PHOTO CAMERAS,
BINOCULARS.

We offer you a wide choice from an unparalleled stock.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Silversmiths, Watchmakers, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd,
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application;

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
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Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
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Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST SELECTION
OF
PRESENTATION BOXES
OF
CHOCOLATES.

PRICES from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

ALSO A FINE SELECTION OF
VIENNA CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TENDERS are invited for PURCHASE of FIRST CLASS YELLOW OCHRE loaded in wagons in its raw state. For particulars apply "XYZ," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TIMINGS OF CERTAIN TRAINS ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913, the TIMINGS of 675 Down and 676 Up Week-Day Passenger Trains between KURLA and TANK BUNDER will be ALTERED and the Trains will run to the following Timings:—

675 Down Week-days Kurla Passenger.	H. M.	676 Up Week-days Kurla Passenger.	H. M.
Tank Bunder.....D	18 15	Kurla ...D	17.25
Sewri Temporary.D	18.21	Colwada..D	17.35
Sewri.....D	18 24	Sewri...D	17.43
Colwada.....D	18.31	Sewri Temporary.....A	17.46
			D 17.50
Kurla.....A	18.39	T. BunderA	17.55

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 573 of 1913.

Re VELJI NARPAL and PASU NARPAL, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Shak Gulli outside the Fort of Bombay, and KESHOWJI KUVERJI, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Daristhan Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, trading in Bombay under the name and firm of Velji Narpal & Co., at Kharik Bazar, and as Vasonji Velji, at Moodi Bazar, and as Vasonji Pasu also at Kharik Bazar.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VELJI NARPAL, PASU NARPAL and KESHOWJI KUVERJI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 27th Oct., 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-10 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 12-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6 P.M. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.
DIVALI DIVERSIONS
The Great Drama
"EAST LYNNE"
The story that has moved the world.
MAX LINDER
at the 'phone.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
Tel. N. 1266.
NOW SHOWING.
THE STRUGGLE,
2,000 ft., 2 parts.
AND
THE MYSTERY OF THE YELLOW ROOM.
3,000 ft., 3 parts.
TIME—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOW—5-15 to 6-45 (S.T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.
SEE OUR NEW PROGRAMME FOR "DEWALI"
ALONE IN THE JUNGLE.
2,000 ft., 2 parts.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
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31st January, 1912.....	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July, "	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December "	Rs.	1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY & FRIDAY, Oct. 30 & 31
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Highly Laughable Military Musical Comedy.
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."
From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.
SATURDAY Nov. 1st.
Revival of the ever popular
"A RUNAWAY GIRL"
The Great Gaiety Theatre success.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 3 and 4.
For the First Time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwarde's Great London Success.
"GIPSY LOVE"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.
The Hit of the last London Season
"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6 and 7.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great American Musical Comedy Rage
"THE PINK LADY"
See and hear the greatest of all Waltz airs "My Beautiful Lady Waltz."
See the Famous "Gaby Glide."
SATURDAY, Nov. 8th.
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.
Prices of Admission:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
Plan open at ROSE & CO. TO-DAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY, NOV. 24TH.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFULL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE BOX PLAN will open at ROSE and Co.
at 10-30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.
The World famous CLASSICAL Dancer
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
THE RENOWNED
Pianist, Violinist and Cellist.
The following are among those who have witnessed the Dances of MISS MAUD ALLAN.
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
PRICES:—Boxes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 5.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
Managers HOWARD EDIE and W. ANGUS McLEOD.

Better get Good Strength.
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.
Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health?
Price Re. 1 per box.
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GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
Nightly from 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.
ZUMA THE GIPSY
The most pathetic story of a gipsy girl's fidelity and self-sacrifice.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
"THE SNAKE DANCE!"
Full Programme of other Pictures.
Nightly from 8-15 to 9-30 only.
PROTEA STILL GOING STRONG
PRIZE SHOWS {SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only.) SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. (New Programme.)
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE; apply to MANAGER.

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What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

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OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	..	1	12
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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each
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BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, eczema, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
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GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY LODGE,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
MATRON WANTED AT ONCE. Not under 30. Churchwomen only need apply. Personal application any morning to
LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED for R. A. Mess, Aden, a WORKING KHANSAMAH, Mahomedan preferred. Apply Capt. PERRY, Fort Mahalxumi.

WANTED, an experienced HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for Electrical and Mechanical work, on a salary of Rs. 110, rising to Rs. 160 according to qualifications.
Applicants must have had at least seven years training in a Mechanical Drawing Office.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
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WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Second-hand Gentleman's BICYCLE, cheap for cash. Reply P. W., "Bombay Gazette."

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TEXTILE ROLLER PLANT FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
A FIRM of ENGINEERS have FOR SALE a complete up-to-date ROLLER PLANT, capable of turning out 1,500, to 2,000 Plain or Fluted Rollers (2" to 1½") per week.
For full particulars apply box No. 545, care of this Paper.

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OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS
OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.
BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

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TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER or Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, on Second floor, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70. Electric fittings provided.
Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.
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FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months.—Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

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WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST. applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS
For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	" 0-8

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First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m.(S.T.),Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dhun House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, double meatsafe, rich carpets, etc., e c., the property of W. A. Gaunay Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khatao Mansion coperage, opposite the Band Stand (ground floor), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board dumbwaiters, lamps, carpets, wall clocks, drawing suite of sofas, and chairs, cabinets, ornaments, figures, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, brass bedsteads, almyrahs, one sweet toned cottage piano, one organ, book case by John Robert, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book presses, teapoys cane furniture, etc , etc., the property of G. Pollard, Esqr. and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M (S T)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels cabriolet, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots :—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be ver convenient for people residing on the e premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	566	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	672	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th October, 1913.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market

for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

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MONEY MADE EASILY.

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries et Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for pictures and samples to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sultan Van Sangkat, 2,292 tons, Captain P. Frees arrived here yesterday from Rangoon October 17 with a cargo of bulk oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 189 tons Captain A. Horscroft sailed yesterday for Busreh via Gulf Ports and Karachi with a general cargo 4 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana 1,933 tons, Captain J. N. Le Grand sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Sild a, 2,097 tons, Captain C. Bryn will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I M VESSELS

H M S Swiftsure ...Capt Nugent... ...Flagship
H M S Pelorus ....Cmde Hill .....R Navy
I M S Dufferin Comde E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 28.

Baron Fairlie ....23 5 Foley ...W & A G & Co
Begum ....2912 Ellis .....T M and Co
Clan Lamont ....2231 Turton .....J F and Co
Duffield .....2442 Baldock ....W & A G & Co
Dunrobin .....2419 Carr .....T M and Co
Futala .....2701 Cocklan ....T M and Co
Gryfevale .....2845 Steel .....T M & Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Hindoo .....3156 Pearson .....J F and Co
Khosrou ..2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kola .....619 Minnett .....M M and Co
Maloja..... ....6731 Watson .....P & O Co
Queen Adelaide ..3196 Ritson ..W & A G & Co
Roma ... ...3363 Greenbury .....K N and Co
Sahmani ....1872 Lewis .....T M and Co
Strathgarry...840 Grant ..W and A G and Co
Sultan Van Koetie... ..1113 Battema...W and A G and Co
Sultan Van Langka...2292 Frees .....W and A G and Co
Sildra.....2097 Bryn .....The Bombay Co
Sardar.....1286 Weeks .....Busreh etc H S Shu
Sangola .....3349 Scott .....M & Co
Sutherland .. 2277 Longstaff ...Bombay Co
Silicon .....3992 ... ...Graham and Co
Siuga.....1912 Murison Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
S Himalaya	3705	Evans	Shanghai		P and O Co
O&E Konig	3126	Coltzau	Durban	4-11	A S and Co
O&E Strathfillan	3816	MacKenzie	Antwerp		W S S and Co
F Kirkdale	3049	Gibson			J F & Co
G Kansler	1865	S Smith	Jeddah		W M K
K Palamcotta	2207	Elton			M M and Co
N Hallingdon	2732	Rogers			J F and Co
O Netravati	699	Fabiera			Bo S N Co
P Chupra	3762	Macfadyen		3-11	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

S Seistan	3711	Forbes	R'goon	29-10	M M and Co
S Ardgair	3213	Auld	Genoa	1-10	J M and Co
S Dandolo	3197	Giacopello	Venice		S N Co
S Bechuana	2859	Sulkley	Philadelphia	31-10	T M & Co
S Hindoo	3186	Pearson	Gulf		J F Co
S Rajputana	2179	Freeman			W and A G and Co
S City of Poona	4783	Rae	L'pool	2-11	K Nixon & Co
S Marienbad	4175	Bednars			A L S N Co
S 11 Sofala	3436	Mooth	Java		M M and Co
S 12&18 City of London	5693	Fish	Karachi	31-10	A N and Co
S Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bareh		M M & Co
S Abydos	3970	Davies	Mauritius	3-11	Bo & Africa S N Co
S Baron Inverdale	2140	Webster	Bagnoli	30-10	S Smith and Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
28	Sultan, S L.	Frees. ...	... on Oct 17

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
28	Castalia ..... Baroda ..... Palitana	Mitchel .. Horscroft Grand	Liverpool etc, Busreh etc. Calcutta etc.

The steamer Siltra Brvn. obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Calcutta

The steamer Himalaya began to load yesterday for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B. I. S. N Co's steamer "Neuralia" left Marseilles outward on the evening of October 25.

The Clan Line Co's steamer "Clan Matheson," arrived at London on the morning of October 27

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Scindia," homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 27.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—3 cases brassware 2 cases sandlewood boxes; L B Bhootwalla; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales cowhides, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales cowhides 31 bales goat and sheep skins, R M Kooka; 102 bales cowhides E D Sassoon and Co.

Salsette s—8 cases gold bars, Tae P and O S N Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—788 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Himalaya s—650 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeves and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ardgair s—420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Poona s—4,0 0 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Bechuana s—40 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros.

FOR KOWFIT.

Baroda s—1 box Fgu gold coins, M S Sidrain.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—114 cwts raisins, Chungtai.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 28.

Steamer City of Poona from Karachi Agent—K Nixon and Co 2 cases cotton goods, 1 case woollen good. Supplement to the City of London entered on 23rd from Liverport Agent—K Nixon and Co 45 cask chloride lime, 100 bags glamber salt, 97 cases cigarettes, 40 barrels oil, 9 coils 1 case soap, 1,150 bundles buckets, 24 cases plateglass, 200 cases ca ies, 1 case locks, 1 case lantern, 40 case nails, 50 case stout, 260 keys paint, 10 cases bacon 90 cases biscuits, 70 cases 1 barril 1 drum soap, 38 case toilet soap, 847 cases 569 bales cotton goods, 33 cases 1 bales woollen goods, 14 cases linen goods, 35 bales indent yarn, 37 cases 241 bales cotton yarn, 7 cases cot on and woollen goods, 43 cases bleached cotton goods, 690 bales grey cotton goods. 82 cases 29 bales dryed cotton goods

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23th October, 1913.

264. Parade—No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery at 5-30 p m on Saturday the 1st November 1913, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill and Instruction for D & F Specialists.

Dress—Khaki with Caps.

(8d). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th October, 1913.

1157. Parades.—Detail of Company Parades :—

I. "A" Company will parade for to-day Wednesday, the 29th instant is cancelled.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head Quarters on Friday, the 31st instant at 6 p.m.

1158 Wednesday the 5th November.—Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Shorts with Caps.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offr. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th October, 1913.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week Corporal J R Webster.

2. Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

DIWALI RIDE OUT.

3. Members residing in Bombay are reminded that they should leave by the 3 p m train from Church Gate Station Grant Road 5-11, Bandra 5-27, arrive Byculla at 4-9 p m Wednesday today the 29th instant. Members will then march to Gorbandar, arriving there about 6 p m.

Thursday morning 30th October—Reveille at 6 a m Parade at 7-3 a m and march via Gaimukh Bandar to Thana Dak Bungalow, where horses will be watered, fed and groomed, breakfast at 1 p m. Tea at 4 p m—Parade at 4 p m and march to Andheri via Bhandarp and Pawai, Parade will then be dismissed at Andheri.

Forage and picketing gear will be provided.

Dress—Khaki and regimental saddles (stripped).

Note books and haversacks will be required the latter will be issued on parade at Borivli.

(Sd). R. A. SPENCE, Lieut., Offg. Commandant Bombay Light Horse.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince' Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	29	m 10	51	28	5
		11	22 a	30	2
Thurs ...	30	m 11	12	28	4
Fri	31	m 0	7	30	4
		m 11	54	27	11
	Nov.				
Sat	1	m 0	51	30	1
		0	37 a	27	2
Sun	2	m 1	35	29	4
		1	21 a	24	3
Mon.....	3	m 2	21	28	4
		2	7 a	5	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.....	29	m 4	27	17	4
		4	34 a	13	10
Thurs ...	30	m 5	14	17	5
		5	17 a	13	6
Fri	31	m 6	0	17	6
		5	58 a	13	8
	Nov.				
Sat	1	m 6	45	18	5
		6	36 a	14	4
Sun.....	2	m 7	31	19	2
		7	6 a	5	6
Mon.....	3	m 8	24	19	11
		7	57 a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 37m	do 6h. 8m
30 (Thursday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 6h. 7m.
31 (Friday)	do 6h 38m.	do 6. 7m.
Nov.		
1 (Saturday)	do 6h 39m.	do 6h. 6m.
2 (Sunday)	do 6h 39m.	do 6. 6m.
3 (Monday)	do 6h 40m.	do 6h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Oct. 30th, 7h. 59-2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th, 7h., 4-4m. a.m. Full Moon, 14th 4h. 41-4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h 26-5m a.m.

SWIZ
"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

CRUMP—On October 3, at Glasgow, the wife of L.M. Crump, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—DARWALL—On October 21, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Canon Oldham, Thomas Percival Wood, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. F. P. Wood, of Woodside, S. E., to Frances Mary, daughter of Captain Darwall, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Darwall, of "Earlsmead," Walmer, Kent.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divali Holiday, Banks closed.
Cathedral School Swimming Club, Back Bay Baths, noon.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)
American-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Honour your elders and the young will honour you.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. O. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh S. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m :—

March	Wellington	W Zollo
Serenade	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Spanish Dance ...	"	"
Valse	The Girl on the Film	Sirmay
Grand Selection	I Pagliacci	Leoncavallo
Flower Garlotte	Hearts and Flowers	Tobani
Selection	One Miss Gibbs	M Ockton
One step	Bitchy Koo	Pether

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m.—

March of the Peers ...	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	Romande	Schubert
Valse	Bleue	Waldteufel
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
(a) Lefrain ...	Rialdo	Handel
(b) Minuet from ...	Samson	
Solos	La Feria	Lecoque
Cornet Solo ...	Sighnet to Sleep ...	Greene
Incidental Music	Monsieur Beaucaire ...	Rosse

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. "Palamcottah," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow, on Thursday, the 30th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. —Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umhlati," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow, on Thursday, the 30th instant.

POLICE COURT.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, befor Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnick charged a Mahomedan named Fakirudin Jamal, a servant in the employ of Kader Kali, a dealer in tobacco in Masjid Bunder Road, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9 in cash.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the accused.

It was stated that the accused was entrusted with the money by the complainant to purchase certain articles from the bazar.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and Mr. Solomon asked his worship to give him the option of a fine as this was his first offence. His worship, therefore, sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 30. Out of the fine Rs 9 was to be paid to the complainant.

A FATAL FALL.

A serang named Pemla Dhanji met with his death on Monday afternoon by accidentally falling into the dry docks It appears he was suffering from fever, and having obtained leave, he was on his way home, when the accident occurred, the drop being about fifty feet. Death was instantaneous.

THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY TOUR.

The box plans for the Maud Allan-Cherniavsky season will be open on Tuesday next at Rose and Co. The first performance in India will take place on Nov. 24 at the Royal Opera House, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONSIDERATION OF VARIOUS REGULATIONS.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, November 14, immediately after the conclusion of the business of the adjourned meeting summoned for that day, to further consider the question of founding degrees for Pandits and Moulvis, in connection with the studies of oriental literature.

A revision of the regulations regarding the transfer of students from one College to another, has been suggested and the Honourable Principal R. P. Paranjpye has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

(1) That the following be added at the end of regulation No. 7 (page 862 of the University Calendar for 1912-13) :—

"If as the result of such transfer it would be necessary to consider the days kept in more than one College to enable the student to make the necessary number of attendances for that term."

(2) That the following new regulation be inserted between regulations Nos. 7 and 8 on the same page :—

"7-A. During the first year of the University course no student shall transfer himself from one College to another except in the case in which (i) the parent or guardian with whom the student has been residing is transferred to another district, or (ii) a change of air for the improvement of the student's health has been recommended by a recognised medical practitioner, if as the result of such transfer it would be necessary to consider the days kept at more than one College to enable the student to make the necessary number of attendances for that year.

The next business is the amendment of Chapter V of the General Regulations of the University relating to Boards of Studies, and in this connection Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—(1) That in clause (v) under the sub-heading "Faculty of Arts" in regulation No. 27 (page 42 of the University Calendar for 1912-13) the word "Sindhi" be omitted, the word "Pali" be added after the word "Sanskrit" and the words "Avesta and the Pahlavi" be added at the end.

(2) That the following sentence be added at the end of regulation No. 30 (page 43) :—

"Provided no member of a Board objects to such a course, any item of business before a Board may, at the discretion of the President, be disposed of by correspondence."

(3) That the following be added at the end of regulation No. 33 on the same page :—

"In such cases the joint meeting shall elect its own President. The quorum of a joint Board Meeting must include a full quorum of each Board represented, no member present being counted on more than one separate quorum."

The third item on the agenda is to consider the advisability of so altering the University regulations as to make it possible for certain elections being held by post, and Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

(That the following regulation be substituted for regulation No. 9, page 40 of the University Calendar for 1912-1913) :—

"9. On the occurrence of such vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence from the Bombay Presidency, the Senior Fellow in the Senate, shall direct the Registrar to take steps for the election of a new Dean as follows :

(a) Seven clear days before the day fixed by the Registrar as the last day for receiving nominations, the Registrar shall send to every member of the Faculty a notice of the date of the election.

(b) No candidate shall be put in nomination at such election unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in at the University Office a least eight clear days before the day on which the election is announced to take place.

(c) In all cases of contested election, when the nominations have been received, the Registra shall, six clear days before the election, send to each member of the Faculty concerned, a voting paper, an addressed envelope for the same and a certificate of identity to be signed by the voter. The voter shall forward his voting paper unsigned in the envelope provided, under seal, enclosed in a cover containing also the signed certificate of identity, to the Registrar by registered post so that it shall arrive not later than the time fixed for the election to take place. The Registrar shall then check the qualification of the voter, and if correct shall place the sealed envelope containing the voting paper in a box with others for the inspection of the scrutineers.

(d) Two scrutineers shall be appointed by the senior Fellow in the Faculty, who shall at the time fixed for the election, open the envelopes containing the votes, count the votes which have been given, and report the result to the Registrar who shall then notify the members of the Faculty and the Syndicate of the result of the election."

(2) That the following regulation be substituted for regulation No. 28 (page 42 of the Calendar for 1912-13) :—

"28. The members of all these Boards shall be elected every five years, and any vacancy occurring between two consecutive elections shall be filled up in the manner prescribed for the election of a new Dean of a Faculty, under regulation No. 9, save that the scrutineers shall be appointed, in the election of a member of a Board of a Studies, by the Dean of the Faculty."

(3) That the following regulation be substituted for regulation No. 94 (page 50 of the Calendar) :—

"94. When a Faculty resolves to add to its number, the election of such additional members shall take place as provided under regulation No. 9 for the election of a new Dean of a Faculty save that the scrutineers shall be appointed, in the election of additional members of a Faculty, by the Dean of the Faculty. The notice of election shall state how many such members are to be added and the special subject of study in which the Faculty desires the co-operation of such added number."

(4) That regulations Nos. 95, 96 and 98 on page 50 of the Calendar be deleted.

(5) That the following sentence be added at the end of regulation No. 61 (page 49 of the Calendar) :

"The method prescribed in these regulations shall not apply to a casual vacancy occurring in the office of Dean of a Faculty when the election shall be conducted as prescribed under regulation No. 9."

THE DEWALI FESTIVAL.

BANKS CLOSED FOR THREE DAYS.

The celebration of the Hindu Dewali festival began yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow, the Exchange Banks in Bombay, as well as a number of local firms being closed during all the three days.

The Dewali festival takes its name from the Sanskrit word "Dipawali," meaning a row of lamps, and is recognised as one of the grandest holidays in the Hindu calendar, and is consecrated to the worship of Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity. Cleanliness is regarded as one of the essential characteristics of this holiday, and ablutions are scrupulously indulged in.

The third day of the festival, which falls on the Amwasia, on the 30th day of the month of Ashwin, is also the last day of the current Samvat year. It is commonly known by the name of Pedhipujan, and is sacred to Saraswati, the goddess of learning and wealth. In the evening, merchants close their accounts for the year, new account-books are bought and worshipped, and presents of money are made to the servants. Sixteen lamps made from the cactus plant are placed on a brass stool in front of the house, and after a time removed by servants from house to house, the carriers frequently getting a cold water shower from other servants who remain in hiding, much to the merriment of the onlookers.

The following day is the Bali Pratipada, or the 1st of Kartik Shud, which begins a new Samvat year. After all the members of the family have had their bath, they don new clothes. Offerings are then made of fruits and other gifts to gods and goddesses and crackers are fired.

The fifth and last day of the Dewali festival is the Bhaubij, which falls on the 2nd of Kartik Shud. Yama, the Indian Pluto, is said to have visited his sister's house on this day, and hence it is considered obligatory on all Hindus to call at their sister's residence for the *arti* ceremony to partake of a sumptuous dinner, the principal dish being *basudi-puri*. The brothers offer presents of money to their sisters and receive, in return, presents of *dhotars*.

LAST NIGHT'S ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening the native quarters of the city were prettily illuminated, particularly in the Bazaar Gate and Parsee Bazaar Streets. The most effective spectacle was, as usual, at Kalbadevi, but it was noticed that the illuminations this year were not quite as brilliant as last year, and the reason assigned for this is the present financial crisis. The usual procession of vehicles conveying sightseers was also not observed and only moderate crowds gathered in the streets. It is expected, however, that to-morrow the illuminations will be on a grander scale. At Girgaum Road, there were many attractive sights, as yesterday was also the 84th anniversary of the Parsi Wadia's Fire Temple, the Parsi residents of the locality having illuminated the part of the Girgaum Road from Dhobie Talao to Thakurdwar. A large number of Parsi ladies and children visited the fire temple in the evening. The trustees of the temple had made especial arrangements for seating accommodation in the compound of the temple for Parsi ladies, who could not find accommodation in the prayer room, and the devotees made offerings of sandal wood and agar wood.

In the morning the Dastoo Dorab Peshotam delivered a sermon in the course of which he alluded to the recent incident of a Parsi lady being baptised. He said that if he had only been given five minutes to confer with her, he would have succeeded in dissuading her from taking that course. When she did not come to him he intended to go to her, but as he was starting he heard that she had already been baptised.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE.

ADDRESS TO MAJOR BLACKHAM BY HINDU DIVISION.

The Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade last evening presented an address of congratulation to Major Blackham, Assistant Commissioner, St. John's Ambulance in India, on his having had conferred upon him the title of C. I. E. by His Majesty the King Emperor.

Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, who had lent his bungalow to be used for the function, opened the proceedings by relating the valuable services rendered by Major Blackham during the first years that he had been the secretary of the brigade.

Rao Sahib A. K. Pai, Secretary of the Hindu Division, then read the address.

Major Blackham, replying to the address said that he had been deeply touched by the cordial reception given him that evening and he deeply appreciated the honour conferred upon him by His Majesty. That was the honour he took, it was the honour conferred upon all who worked for the brigade. H. E. the Viceroy recently said that the association was an Indian society designed for the benefit of the Indians He hoped that those words so recently spoken would bear fruit. During the five years of his office as secretary of the association he had always tried to make it quite an Indian organization. He felt very deeply honoured by the presentation of the address. That function, he said, was just one bright spot in the thorny path of public life. With their assistance he hoped to make that institution a really living thing working for India and helping its future destiny. They wanted the Indians to work for common good and make them better men, stronger men, and healthier children.

The usual complimentary resolutions terminated the proceedings.

KILLED BY A FLYING STONE

Some blasting operations were being conducted at Dongri yesterday when a piece of stone which was hurled to a distance fell on the roof of a thatched hut near by and passing through it fell on the head of a Hindu woman who was seated inside. The woman's skull was fractured and she was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital but eventually succumbed to her injuries.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

THE MOST MISCHIEVOUS POISON KNOWN TO SCIENCE IS URIC ACID.

No man, woman, or child is safe from its attack.

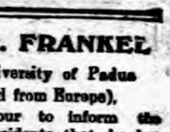
It is not a poison that enters the system from *without*. It is formed *within* the system, and carries on its mischievous work quietly and generally unsuspected, except for a feeling of heaviness, drowsiness, and irritability of the patient.

Hand Distorted by Uric Acid Deposits. (*From a photo.*)

In health, this dangerous poison is filtered from the blood and removed from the system by the kidneys. But when they are weak or diseased, the poison gradually accumulates, and sets up disease in all parts of the body.

It may deposit in the muscles or joints, causing rheumatism, backache, lumbago, or sciatica. It irritates and inflames the urinary system; it interferes with the action of the bladder, causing stoppage, pain in seeking relief, or disturbing the patient repeatedly day and night.

In other cases it crystallises into sediment, gravel, or stone.



GRAVEL-STONES Removed by Doan's Pills. (Actual Size—from a Photo.)

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills check the accumulation of uric acid by maintaining a vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder, and promoting a free flow from the kidneys, so that the acid is flushed out of the system and the urinary organs left clean and sound. An important feature of the treatment is to drink copiously of ordinary water.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

The Elect ophone in use less Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR

If you are deaf or hard of hearing do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stole Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL or write for Booklet No. 41 & testimonials.

Indian Agents :
JAMES MURRAY & Co.
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be absolutely safe let the roots of the hair dailY.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY CO BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Byculla Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Ahmedabad Exhibition.

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed as the finest Hair dressing.

Per Bottle Rs. 1, V. P. extra. Of All Chemists. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £2,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices.

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 27. BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 11-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	87 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88		un chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	62 11-16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60 -8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 28 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	0 19 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	48 5		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 15- 6		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 11-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 5-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-8		un chgd

Bar Gold 77'9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) is 3 29 32d unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Sellers at the rates.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,00 at 1s. 4 5-32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Moderate business steady.
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester ... Demand limited
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 14 0 0
Mid-Americans ... 7·77+·05
Egyptian F. F. Brown ... 10·35+·05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 45 +08	7·36 +09	7·34 +09
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
7 32 +09	7·31 +09	7 31 +·9
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug**
7 30 +09	7 30 +09	7·26 +09	7·22 +·9

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·74 March 13·78.
New York official mid call Jan. 13·73 March 13·68.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·80 March 13·86

NEW YORK—

	Below.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports	89,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	92,000
" Exports to Great Britain	31,000
" Exports to Continent	24,000
" Spot Cotton	14·50 un hgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 13·75—01
Futures—Month of Mar. 13·7—02

Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports but declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton 13 7-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Jan. 13·87—01
Futures month of Mar. 13·81—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ... 36 1-4 unchgd
Delivery Months Oct.-Nov.
Delivery Name of Ports London Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ... 1,78,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe ... 34 1-4
Do. Name of Ports— Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady
Barletta Russo ... 33 1-4
Do. Name of Ports ... Feb.-Mar. No Sellers—Steady

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian ... 35
Oct.-Nov.—Done—Buyers.
Victorian ... 35
Oct.-Nov.—Done—Buyers.
New South Wales ... 35
Oct.-Nov.—Done—Buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports. Antwerp—Sellers.
Rapeseed Cawnpore ... 48 unchgd
Do Months ... Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 45—1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 3
Do Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
London—Nominal—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 51 1-4
Do Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Quiet

SUNFLOWERSEED—

Bombay Nearest Market ... 36-12-3 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.—Bulk—Nearest value—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality ... 103-8 1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 0 1-2 1-2 3d
Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £74 7-8
Copper Brazers ... £89 1-4
Yellow Metal ... £7 3-8d

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay—12s. 6d.—Value.

GOAT SKINS SALE.

Goat skins sale opened to-day.
Goat skins offered 1,281,000 and sheep skins 936,000.
Goat skins Bombay Good demand at last sales rates
Goat skins Madras—Unchanged—Steady.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags 13—1 1-2 1.
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12 3 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beetroot 88 p. c. ... 9 9 1-4—2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers, 10 1 3-4+1d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier. Closed steady.
E A & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 1 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ... 11 9 3-4 unchgd.
C and F Bombay ... 11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.—Value.
Java Sugar—Quiet—Unchanged.

"The Factories estimate of the Beetroot Sugar crop is 7,70,000 tons."

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

All Bombay markets are closed to-day on account of the Diwalee Holidays

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

	Below.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports	88,000
Exports to Great Britain	30,000
Exports to Continent	20,000
Spot Cotton at New York	13·50
Future Jan.	13·76—3
" Mar.	13·73—2
Spot closing tone	Steady
Futures closing tone	do

General tone of Market Opened.—Steady and early advanced on foreign buying, later declined on long selling

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 13 3-4
Future Jan. ... 13·87—1
" Mar. ... 13·81 1
Futures closing tone ... .

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future ... Quiet
Do. for East Indian ... do.
Total Day's sales — 7,000
Sales of spec. and export ... 500
Sales of Surats ... ...
Total Day's Imports ... 14,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10 35+5
Mid-American at Liverpool— 7·77+5
Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool. plus.

Oct.-Nov.	...	7·45 8
Nov.-Dec.	...	7·36 9
Dec.-Jan.	...	7·33 9
Jan.-Feb.	...	7·32 9
Feb.-Mar.	...	7·31 9
Mar.-Apl.	...	7·31 9
Apl.-May	...	7·30 9
May-June	...	7·30 9
June-July	...	7·26 9

Manchester, Oct. 27.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—More enquiry in the market but not much business doing—Demand from China for Fancies.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Oct.-Nov.—London— 42 3 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay ex-ship (per 416 lbs) ... Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 45 3 "
Linseed, La Plata ... Oct.-Nov. Hamburg— 42 " "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Dull
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Oct. 22 2-6 0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec.-Jan. 22 2-6 0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed: Canal... Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk— 65 6 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 49 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 52 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp— 53 6 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual hold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... ...
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Oct.-Nov.—Hull— 86-13-0 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady

LONDON, Oct. 27.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London— 36 3 Sellers.
Wheat, F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs)... Oct.-Nov. London— Nominal.
Wheat, Club No. 2... Oct.-Nov. London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Oct.-Nov.—London— do
Do. Tone of market at close. .....
Do. South Australian Jan.-Feb 35 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb. 34
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Wheat Red Graded American per cental— Oct. ... 6 11 3-8

LONDON, Oct. 27.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Oct 9 8 3-4 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p.c. F.O.B. Hamburg ... May 10 0 3-4 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... Dull
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)... .....
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Oct.-Dec—13 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta... Jan.-Mar—12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Oct—11 9 Value
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market—Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 27

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value
C.I.F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec 11 6 "
Java Sugar 16 1 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 15 15 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Oct.-Dec .. 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March... 11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Oct.-Dec .. 12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March .. 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Oct.-Dec .. 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March.. 13 9 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Oct. 27.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	74	17	6
Copper Best English Selected ...	78	0	0
Copper Braziers	89	10	0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	200	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	1-2	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 O. G O B l. p. c. F O B Liverpool	10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	6	7	6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	6	2	6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp ...	5	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	4	18	9
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool ...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	18	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	13	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	3	16	0
Lead Pig English	21	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	Steady		
Silver, Spot	27	1	-16
" 2 months hence ...	27	11-16	
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing		
" Special Feature ...	do		

LONDON, Oct. 27.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 13-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 11-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	do
Rentes 3 p. c....	87 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div...	72 11-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	85
Sterling loan	2
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 29-32
London at Paris Tes. ...	25·28 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Min	20·49
New York (Demand Bills) dis	4·85 1-8
Interest day to day loans	2 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 6,000
Tone of Market ... Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·45	7·46
Nov.-Dec....	7·36	7·35
Dec.-Jan....	7·33	7·32
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·32	7·31
Feb.-Mar....	7·31	7·30
Mar. Apl ...	7·31	7·30
April-May...	7·30	7·29
May-June...	7·30	7·29
June-July...	7·26	7·25

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Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

Messrs. Tata and Sons Liverpool friends writes on Oct. 7:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

We confirm our letter of 30th ult.

During the past week, numerous fluctuations have again taken place; at first prices advanced about 10 points, but subsequently a decline of about 30 points occurred.

The second Ginning Report of the Census Bureau was issued on Thursday afternoon, giving the figure of 3,237,000 bales, which compares with 3,406,000 last year, and 3,677,000 the year before. Later on the Bureau Report was received, giving the condition of the crop as 64·1, against 69·6 last year and 71·1 the year before, and shewing 4·1 deterioration during the month. It is rather remarkable that Texas in spite of the unfavorable reports received, only shews 1 per cent. deterioration.

We hear very little adverse criticism of the report, which seems, therefore, to be generally accepted. In fact, the "Journal of Commerce" reported for the same period practically the same deterioration:—4·3 per cent.

There is still great diversity of opinion however, as regards the probable final yield. We have seen estimates as low as 12½ millions, whereas Mr. Habersham King, on the other hand, has just issued an estimate of 16½ millions. The latter seems an absurd figure, and yet, on the present acreage, comparing the yield per acre in previous years with low October condition, the crop might be 13 millions, or it might be 17 millions! Our Savannah, Ga., friends cable that, according to their calculation, the Bureau Report indicates a crop of 13,650,000 including linters. The most widely accepted figure at present seems to be about 14 millions.

With regard to the statistical position, we might point out that last season began with a visible and invisible supply of ... ... 3,702,000 bales

The crop amounted to ... ... 14,167,000 "

17,869,000 "

Deduct supply at end of season ... 2,976,000 "

Leaves actual consumption last season 14,893,000 "

For the present season, estimates of consumption range from 14 1-4 to 15 millions, and the question which many are asking is, will the crop be large enough to supply this demand, not to speak of a replenishment of the visible and invisible supplies?

We must confess that, from the statistical point of view, and bearing in mind the continued rains in the South since the Bureau Report was compiled, also the inferior quality of the crop and its diminished spinning capacity, it becomes very difficult to argue against present prices.

Of course, there are many features in the situation which are not favourable to active trade. There is the price itself, which is rendering buyers reluctant to enter into new engagements. Then we have the prevailing financial stringency; the bank of England rates was raised last week from 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. and bankers expect that it will be some time before money becomes cheaper. The continent is still feeling the effects of the Balkan turmoil, and of the unrest which yet prevails in that region. An Italian spinner told us that the short time in his country will mean a reduction of 180,000 bales in consumption. Then we have the threat of a general lock-out of spinners in Lancashire at the end of the month; we hardly expect it will come to the worst but still, lock-outs have occurred before and one cannot be too sanguine. The masters are tired of these sectional strikes, unauthorised by the trades unions, and may make an effort to settle the matter once for all, by a general lock-out of the operatives, who are not reported to have large funds at their disposal.

On the other hand, trade, America is reported to be active, and it is expected that the great reduction in the import duties on cotton goods in the United States will stimulate the export of the finer yarns and fabrics from Lancashire.

There are therefore at present, many conflicting influences in the situation, and we cannot yet bring ourselves to express any decided opinion.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton has shown rather less steadiness during the week than American.

Some financial stringency is reported from Egypt which seems to have facilitated sales of cotton in the interior.

Crop advices are not very satisfactory. Our Alexandria friends write that the drought has opened bolls which should not have matured until October or November, and this will diminish the yield of the second and third pickings. Moreover, there are fears that, next season, in consequence of the unprecedentedly low state of the Nile, a reduction of acreage will be advocated by the Government.

Consumption, on the other hand, continues active. The international Federation figures, just issued, give the actual reported consumption of Egyptian cotton during 1912-13 as 917,328 bales, against 701,886 in the previous season, representing an increase of about 1½ million cantars. And there is every prospect of a continuance of this activity, for mills are working now at large profits.

The constantly increasing use of fine fabrics means, of course, a steadily growing demand for Egyptian cotton so that any reduction in supply will be the more seriously felt.

We feel, therefore, less hesitation in expressing a favorable opinion of Egyptian cotton, which seems, relatively speaking, cheaper than American, and if the market should decline, we doubt whether Egyptian would decline to the same extent as American.

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THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The disturbance in Northern India has given rain along the Western Himalayas and caused a fall of temperature in the Punjab; it is now disappearing. Rain continued in Burma and the south of the peninsula. It has been fairly general in the hills in the west of the United Provinces, South-east Madras; local in Burma and the hills of the Punjab. A few falls have also occurred on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Victoria point, two inches; Akyab, one; Dehra Dun, one; Mussooree, one and a half; Pamban, two; and Nellore, one.

Forecast:—A decrease in rainfall in the Western Himalayas and an increase in North-east India.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bombay (27th)	87·3	70·8	...	0·00
Alibag ...	84	7·3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th) ...	90·3	7·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	92·	66·	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ...	84·4	54·1	...	27 47
Lahore ...	85·	56·2	...	18·09
Sirsa	86·3	59·0	...	17·04
Amsala ...	90·5	54·9	0·12	28·3
Delhi ...	91·0	59·8	...	18·66
Agra ...	9··	65·0	...	7·39
Mainpuri ...	92·8	69·	...	?
Jhansi ...	9·6	...	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	92·1	63·0	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	93·1	62·5	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	97·4	61·8	...	3 31
Karachi ...	83·0	69·0	...	12 01
Ajmer ...	9·6	64·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	9·2	61·5	...	12·73
Kotah ...	9·6	72·1	...	15 62
Bhuj ...	93·5	69·5	...	3·37
Dwarka ...	85·8	73··	...	17 35
Veraval ...	85·6	72·8	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	96·6	6·3	...	28·56
Bhavnagar Para.	94·5	70·8	...	35·95
Surat ...	95·9	69·1	...	37·61
Ahmedabad ...	96·6	71·	...	33·61
Deesa ...	96·8	68·9	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	92·4	67·0	...	25·80
Indore ...	92·6	62··	...	36·48
Jubbulpore ...	9·2	59·3	...	3 ·39
Saugor ...	92·5	65·4	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	93·1	69·9	...	36·3.
Khandwa ...	94·7	64·1	...	30·15
Akola ...	94·7	58·0	...	29·79
Amraoti ...	94·5	6·3	...	35·0
Nagpur ...	93·6	59·8	...	43·55
Jnanda ...	9··	58·0	...	52·29
Raipur ...	8·7	66·6	...	36·03
BOMBAY ...	88·9	75·5	...	70·96
Ratnagiri ...	89·3	67·9	...	71·76
Mormugao ...	...	...	...	...
Sarswar ...	89·7	70·0	...	99·95
Malsajan ...	95·4	69·1	...	15·10
Ahmednagar ...	90·1	5··	...	22·60
Poona ...	91·0	59·8	...	25·42
Sholapur ...	89·3	67·1	...	13·00
Bijapur ...	90·2	64·8	...	14·67
Belgaum ...	85·3	5·0	...	27·02
Aurangabad ...	90·9	60·0	...	21·94
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·4	57·7	...	38·55
Hyderabad ...	83·3	64·7	...	16·28
Bangalore ...	83·5	66·3	...	104·97
Bellary ...	87·8	76·1	0·22	27·12
Cuddapah ...	85·7	72·7	...	29·71
Madras ...	85·0	70·0	...	18·59
Palamcottah ...	85·0	75·0	0·04	19·95
Vizagapatam ...	83·3	7·7	...	30·51
Calicut ...	87·0	69·4	...	11·46
Cuddapah ...	85·0	70·0	...	18 59
Madras ...	77·5	73·5	0·59	25·12
Bangalore ...	81·8	63·8	...	1 04
Coimbatore ...	86·4	70·8	...	6·66
Trichinopoly ...	84·6	73·8	0·17	12·60
Negapatam ...	79·7	72·2	0·30	28·36

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; minimum temperature is in excess in the south-western and the extreme northern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Temperature is generally in excess, more especially at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; minimum temperature is in defect at most stations in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, though still nearly general, has decreased considerably on the south Coromandel Coast. Local rain has fallen elsewhere in south-east Madras and in Malabar and the east Punjab.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and some showers in the adjacent districts, inland and in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time) on the 28th October 1913 was 30·101 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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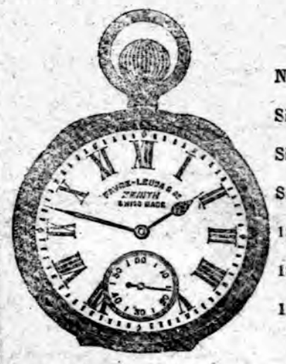

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

LATEST BETTING ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The following is the betting on the Cambridgeshire Stakes:—

9 to 1 against Santair.
10 to 1 ,, Drinmore.
100 to 9 ,, Oselle.
100 to 8 ,, Florist.
100 to 7 ,, Fairy King, Maiden Erlegh, Bugler and Wisemac.

100 to 6 against Lorenzo and and Blue Stone.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

CONTEST FOR BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At the National Sporting Club, last night, in the contest for the Bantam-Weight Championship of England, "Digger" Stanley beat "Bill" Beynon on points after twenty rounds.—Reuter.

THE HOCKEY SEASON.

THE QUESTION OF A TEAM FOR AUSTRALASIA.

Discussing the question of the suggested visit of a representative English hockey team to visit Australia and New Zealand, a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette" writes:—There is no doubt that a team could be got together to make the tour, but unless it was fairly representative it would be a great mistake to accept the invitation. To send a second-rate side would be a gigantic blunder. Far better to refuse than accept, because whatever eleven went out, it would probably have to meet a combined team, representative of Australia, and the tourists would be looked upon as the English team, and would be probably considered as a good representative side of the best of the English hockey players. Whatever was written or said, it would be "England," Australia could easily put into the field a side that would give the strongest eleven that England could field, even in this country, a tight game. Of course the Australian Hockey season starts just about the time that we commence cricket and finishes about the time that our football season commences, so that a touring side would, in no wise, be interfering with our own hockey season.

But there arises at once the money point. Hockey is at present so essentially amateur that there can be no suggestion of paying the team's ordinary out-of-pocket expenses. I take it, however, that the team would have their return fares paid, but that each man would have to foot his own hotel bill. The fares there and back would be an extremely heavy item, and the balance in hand of the Hockey Association would barely cover one man's ticket; so that means a guarantee from Australia. But can Australia guarantee the sum? Hockey is notoriously not a great game to watch, in the way that cricket and football are, and in no country that I know of has a club a sufficient following to keep the club going without annual subscription.

A GREAT THING FOR THE GAME.

If a tour could be arranged and a representative side sent, it would certainly be a great thing for the game. Hockey players, as a rule, are essentially youngsters, with their way to make in the world, so that six months' absence would in many cases be impossible to obtain without a great deal of inconvenience, for there is nothing to be got out of the tour by the individual, and the expenses would be heavy. That there is great scope for a hockey tour "down under" there can be no doubt; for new South Wales, New Zealand, Victoria, and Western Australia all have Associations of their own, and a couple of International games with an English team would do a lot to extend the game. Anyway, there is one point we can rest assured of, and that is the Hockey Association will not send out a team unless everything is perfectly clear ahead. Another important item for discussion is the Olympiad at Berlin, in 1916, for hockey was not included at Stockholm. Then, again, how will the Hockey Association look upon the Olympic Fund?

Saturday last saw the inauguration of the hockey season of 1913-14, when all clubs practically played their first match. In many cases clubs opened with the same rivals as they met in 1912-13, which goes to show what a conservative game hockey is. Last season there was a certain amount of levelling-up noticed, but on Saturday last it was still more noticeable.

HAIGH'S FUTURE CRICKET WORK.

Schofield Haigh, whose retirement from first-class cricket was announced during the Scarborough Festival, has received an offer of coach for the coming South African season to the Wanderers Club at Johannesburg. After considering the offer Haigh has decided not to accept it. He takes up the position of coach at Winchester School in May next, and prefers a winter's rest before entering upon the new career. It was rumoured that Haigh would sail with the English team to South Africa to take up the Johannesburg post, but this is incorrect.

Much sympathy will be felt for Thakur Scipal Singh in the loss he has sustained by the death of his horse East Pool, which has won him several races. While the animal was being trotted round the Lucknow race course recently it showed signs of lameness. The horse was taken to the Veterinary Hospital and had to be shot.

W. R. Johnston the Bristol and English International Rugby full back, has taken up his resident at Newport.

W. I. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REVISION OF RULES.

HANDSOME DONATION TO CHARITIES.

A meeting of the Western India Football Association was held at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bander, last evening, Colonel Vincent, Commanding the Royal Garrison Artillery, presiding.

It was decided that out of the profits of Rs. 2,000, the sum of Rs. 1,000 be given to charities—Rs. 500 to Bombay European charities and Rs. 500 to upcountry military charities.

The meeting also determined that it was impossible to run a hockey league this season.

The following were some of the alterations made in the Association's rules:—

Rule 5.—The Association shall be governed by a Council consisting of officers (i.e. a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary or joint secretaries and a treasurer) four trustees, three selected from the late Rovers' Football Club, and one from the late Harwood Association Football League, (the trustees shall be ex-officio members of the Council and shall not be liable to retire at any time for a period of five years from the formation of this Association their powers are in accordance with the trust deeds), and one representative of each senior club affiliated to the Association and also three members unattached to any club. The officers of the Council shall be elected annually.

Rule 11.—Every playing member of an affiliated club shall be registered on a form to be supplied by the secretary of the Association. Players may be transferred from one club to another during the season but a the beinning of the season a player may register with any club he so desires without being transferred from the club for which he may have been registered during the previous season.

Rule 21.—A referees' committee, consisting of a chairman and five members shall be appointed by the Council at the first meeting of the Council after the annual general meeting. The rest of this rule to be left out.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT RULES.

Rule 11.—The referee and linesmen in all the competition matches shall be appointed by the Council.

Rule 13.—The duration of each match shall be 30 minutes each way, and the referee will allow for any time wasted, or lost through an accident or any other cause. An extra 20 minutes (i.e. 10 minutes each way) must be played in the case of all drawn matches (excepting semi-finals and finals), if in the opinion of the referee the light will be sufficiently favourable.

Rule 15.—Protests and appeals must be formally intimated to the referee, and the competing club at the time of the violation takes place and must be lodged by the protesting club with the secretary of the Association within 30 minutes after the game. Any objections relative to ground, goal posts or other appurtenances of the game must be lodged with the referee before the match. All protests and appeals will be decided by the Council on the following day.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Rule 3.—The competition shall be open to seven teams of which no more than two shall be military in Bombay, affiliated to the Western India Football Association and approved by the Council. In the event of any new teams wishing to enter the Harwood League trial matches to be arranged by the Council between the last team or teams in the League during the previous season and the new team or teams, and the winners of such trial matches to be accepted, and the losers withdrawn from the Harwood League. The Cup shall be competed for annually in accordance with the following rules.

Rule 4.—The competing teams shall number eleven players, and while players of each team may be changed during the series of matches, individual players shall be allowed to play for more than one competing club during the League, unless transferred in accordance with the Association Rules. A player must have been a member of the Club for which he proposes to play at least 14 days previous to the day fixed for playing the tie. Where a player is not qualified under this rule special application should be made to the Council of the Association for permission to play. In the case of civilian teams, not more than two military or naval players still attached to the colours shall be eligible to play.

"LESLIE" CHALLENGE CUP.

Rule 1.—The competition shall be called the Western India Football Association Running Competition for the "Leslie" Challenge Cup, and shall be run under the A. A. Rules.

Rule 2.—The winners of the competition shall be entitled to hold the "Leslie" Challenge Cup for twelve months, returning it in time for the next season's competition, and in addition silver medals will be presented to each member of the winning team, and a gold medal to the runner recording the fastest time.

REMARKABLE STROKES.

While it is no very uncommon occurrence for a golfer to do a hole in one stroke, it does not often happen that the player's partner does the same hole in two. That, however, is what has happened on the Brighton and Hove course. Mr. T. Wilkinson, a well-known black and white artist, holed the twelfth (152 yards) in one stroke and his partner, Mr. Vyvyan G. Harnisworth, laid his ball dead from the tee, and holed out in 2.

The Old Rossallians scratched to the Old Brightonians in the first round of the "Arthur Dunn" Cup competition.

The Rugby trial match, England v the North, on December 20, will be played on the Northumberland county ground at Gosforth.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The coming University Athletic season ought to be an exceedingly interesting one. Matters at Oxford promise to be very exceptional as N. S. Tabor of the United States will be among the Rhodes scholars. He was only about 3 yards behind Arnold Jackson in the 1,500 metres race at the Olympic games, and his many fine races with J. P. Jones in America have demonstrated that he is quite equal to running the mile in about 4 min. 16 secs. This means that Jackson will have a serious rival at his 'Varsity sports and also at the Oxford and Cambridge meetings, always assuming that our climate does not up-set the young American. He will naturally feel the contrast of training in the genial months of April and May (as in the United States) and in February and March, which is the English 'Varsity period for big athletics. It seems a pity our 'Varsity athletes are called on to compete when the elements must be a handicap, and the sportsmen who can bring about a change, would, indeed, do a lot for athletics.

Tabor is not the only star among the Rhodes scholars and one hears of an Australian who is likely to do big things as a high jumper. It is the doings of the young athletes, which will claim first attention, for it is the school boy of the present who may be the top notcher by the time the Berlin Olympiad (1916) comes round. It is only occasionally that a winner at one Olympiad figures at the next festival. M. W. Sheppard of America gained a gold medal, both in 1908 and 1912. He also broke the standing 800 metres record at each, though defeated by six inches at Stockholm. Hans Braun of Germany did well at both sets of games and Ralf Rose of America was a winner at both. These men are exceptions, however, the general results showing that it is the young athlete, who comes to the front.

Of the known young athletes now at the 'Varsities, first may be mentioned Arnold Jackson, perhaps the most promising miler since the days of W. G. George. Then there is D. Gordon Davis, who may beat 49 secs. for the quarter, whilst D. N. Gaussen of Oxford is a three-miler far above the average. His 14 min. 47 secs. at Queens' Club, last March, was a big performance for a Freshman, and he may confidently be expected to do still better. With such a long jumper as H. S. O. Ashington available some big figures may be looked for as he is quite capable of improving on his record of 23 ft. 5½ in. From all this it will be gathered that University athletes are likely to be much in the public eye during the next six months.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

France and Germany are going ahead with their preparations for the next Olympiad, and one must admire the business-like methods shown. An English paper recently published photographs, showing French athletes doing physical drill in the open air training college at Rheims. The men are wearing bathing slips only, so that their bodies may derive full benefit from the sun. This alone shows the brains of the authorities. Here in England, where lengthy spells of sunshine are rare, many people look on the sun as a plague and most carefully shut it out. Whether their motive be the saving of the carpet and wall-paper or dislike to kill microbes, it is difficult to say, but in any case the result is the same and the benefit of the greatest doctor in the universe is lost. France will certainly develop some fine athletic material in due course, and we need only think of J. Bouin to recognise the class of runner the Republic can turn out. He has beaten our best in the International cross-country race three years in succession and his world's one hour record at Stockholm during the summer was an eye-opener.

Turning to Germany, it has been decided that the first duty of Dr. A. Kraenzlein, the American athletic coach, engaged at a salary of £2,000 a year, shall be to instruct four German assistant coaches. They, in turn, will instruct others and so the finished athlete may be expected. Another indication of the business-like way the Germans are tackling the Olympic Games requirements is that at the next Budget the Reichstag will be asked to vote £1,500 towards the Olympic fund. Five thousand pounds of this will be spent in sending German specialists to the principal international sports meetings for the purpose of studying methods in other countries. There is common sense in this but it would arouse a great outcry in England if it were suggested that we could learn from another country.

BOXING.

Kid Lewis of London is the new feather-weight champion of England, he having secured the title by beating Alec Lambert at the National Sporting Club on Monday. Lewis gradually outpointed the ex-amateur for a dozen rounds, but then appeared to be tiring, so that Lambert's chance improved. Lewis recovered, however, and getting in a clip to the jaw, dropped his rival in the sixteenth round. Lambert came up for the seventeenth, but being upset twice, his seconds threw up the sponge. Lewis is tall and sparely built and will probably find it difficult to remain in the feather-weight class. Improvement may be expected and he may be matched with Owen Moran when the latter returns from Australia.

BILLIARDS.

The form of H. W. Stevenson during the past few days has given rise to the game much to talk about. His break of 1016 last season showed that he had regained his best form and he is certainly at the top of it at present. He scored twice as many points as G. Dawson in their match last week, whilst he opened his match with Stevenson by putting together a break of 461 on the first day. He completely eclipsed this on Tuesday by making a break of 919. He was just 70 minutes at the table and it was not until the break reached 540, that he got into difficulties. His average others one of 848 being a wonderful effort. This is the best on record with ivory balls, the previous best being 897 by M. Inman last October. Sportsmen are hoping we shall see Stevenson and Inman meet for the championship during the winter and if so, a keen struggle will be expected.

Another big match now under decision is that between Gray and Reece, the young Australian conceding his rival 2,000 points in 18,000 up. Neither player has gained any material advantage at the moment of writing, but as they get more accustomed to the table and balls, some sensational breaks are quite likely to be forthcoming.

SWIMMING.

A few days after winning the 100 yards National Swimming Championship in 60 secs., H. A. Annison was beaten by L. J. Haskins in the Southern championship in 59·75 secs. The pair met again in the 150 yards championship of London on Monday and the rubber provided a grand struggle. Haskins was in front with ten yards to go, but Annison made a last effort which just got him home by a touch. The time was 1 min. 37 1-5 secs. which eclipsed the previous best to the race by 1 1-5 secs. As Annison is only 17 1-2 years of age, he may do much greater things in the future, and with J. C. Hatfield should be to the fore at the Berlin Olympiad. The latter's recent world's record of 6 mins. 2 4-5 secs. for 500 yards was a wonderful feat, the 100 yards mark being passed in 64 4-5 secs., the 200 yards in 2 mins. 18 secs., 300 yards in 3 mins. 33 3-5 secs, and 400 yards in 4 mins. 49 4-5 secs.

TALENTED YOUNG GOLFERS.

One of the chief features of the £400 Professional Golf Tournament at Walton Heath was the capital form shown by E. and C. A. Whitcombe. The former, who is only 23 years of age, is attached to the Weymouth Dorchester and County Club at Camp Down, whilst the latter, who is but 18, acts as his brother's assistant. The younger of the two made a big fight against C. Duncan in the second round. After Duncan had won the first two holes, Whitcombe drew up and squared the match at the tenth and gained the lead at the 14th. Duncan just recovered, however, and was 2 up at the end of the round. The elder brother beat Tom Ball and G. Gadd (Welsh champion) on the first day and troubled Duncan in the third round, though the latter finally won by 3 and 2. Duncan qualified to meet J. Braid in the final, the latter having a keen struggle with C. H. Mayo in the third round.

The conditions were ideal for the final of 36 holes. The rivals were level at the turn, each taking 36 strokes; but Duncan was 2 up at the end of the round, their respective totals being 72 and 73. Duncan increased his lead in the afternoon being 4 up at the turn with a score of 37 to 38 by Braid. The latter made a big effort but to no avail, Duncan winning at the sixteenth green when he was 3 up. Duncan took 30 strokes for the last seven holes to Braid's 28.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The sensation of the Rugby matches on Saturday was furnished by the defeat of Harlequins by Gloucester. The West County players well knew the speedy Harlequin three-quarters would pile on the points of given half a chance, so they determined to keep the game tight. In this they succeeded, and carrying the scrums and tackling finely, the game went their way. Hamblin, a clever left-centre three quarter, also dropped two goals, which ensured victory.

SOCCER.

The splendid form of Blackburn Rovers continues to be the feature of the First League; the victory (3—1) on receiving Derby, giving the leaders a total of 13 points for 7 matches.

A change has come over the scene in the Second Division the failure of Woolwich (1-0) when at home to Bury, causing the London team to drop back, whilst Bury goes to the head of the table with 10 out of a possible dozen points.

The Swindon players keep up their winning way in the Southern League and though without Fleming, they beat Crystal Palace on the latter's ground. Thus the club still enjoys the distinction of being the only combination in the three big leagues which has secured the highest possible number of points.

Heart of Midlothian and Dumbarton still retain an unbeaten record in the Scottish League. The former top the table with 15 points for 9 games. Dumbarton has won 3 and drawn 3 games to date, not at all a bad performance for a newly promoted club.

The score of 6 goals to 2, by which the Professionals beat the Amateurs in the Football Association Charity Shield on Monday, points to a one-sided match. It was nothing of the sort, however, the amateurs quite holding their own for fully half the game. Their defence was not quite good enough, however, whilst hardy was at the top of his form in goal for the winners.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA.

THE WORLD'S SERIES.

Everything this week will yield first place to the "World's Baseball Series," which begins this week in New York, telegraphed the *Times* Washington correspondent in mail week. The series consists of the best out of seven games there and at Philadelphia between the winning teams of the two great national leagues. This year Philadelphia and New York compete and popular excitement can be compared only to what one finds in a great northern town at home before the football match of the season. The sporting columns of the newspapers for days have been filled with little else, and the corner columns are full of jokes about going to see matches. Enthusiasts are crowding into New York from all directions, and after the first game to-morrow nothing, except possibly the assassination of the President, could compete with baseball from the point of view of journalistic value.

Last year about 40,000 people watched each of the corresponding matches, and paid close upon half a million dollars in gate money. Of this sum nearly £1,000 went to each member of the winning side, and about half as much to each of the losers. It must not be imagined, however, that American baseball is mere cynical professionalism. Although all the great players are professionals, and although the cities technically buy and sell players without any reference to their birth place, the business is looked after by a national organization in such a way as to prevent the selection of players becoming a mercenary scramble on the part either of the players or their employers.

MILITARY BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF THE FIFTH ROUND.

The following are the results of the fifth round of the Sherwood Foresters Handicap Billiard Tournament, held at Colaba:—

FIRST GAME.—Signaller Jones (minus 40) vs. Private Turner (plus 15). Jones made a good start and once overtaking the opponent kept up the lead, finally winning by 47 points. Scores: 150 and 103.

SECOND GAME.—Bandsman Jones (minus 45) vs. Bandsman Else (minus 10). The latter not being present, Jones had a walk over.

THIRD GAME.—Lce. Cpl. Farrant (minus 40) vs. Private Dexter (minus 10). Farrant had bad luck towards the end, and Dexter won by 27 points. Scores: 150 and 123.

FOURTH GAME.—Private Reas (plus 15) vs. Bandsman Hiam (minus 10). Until 100 was reached the game was very close, but after that Reas scored rapidly and won by 38 points. Scores: 150 and 112.

A NICE GOLF POINT.

A curious incident occurred in the final round of the President's Cup Foursomes Tournament, at the autumn meeting of the Royal Portrush Club. The couples were Mr. Lloyd Campbell (7) and Mr. H. V. Coates (scratch) on the one side, and Mr. H. S. Allison (3) and Mr. R. A. Cramsie (10) on the other. The players were all square going to the seventeenth green when the ball driven by Mr. Allison wedged between the wire-netting and the top wire of the fence at the green. The outside wire was out of bounds, but the ball was exactly centred. Two further holes were played, and they were both tied.

If it should be decided that the ball was within bounds the match will go to Mr. Allison's side. The secretary drew a diagram and sent it with an explanation to the authorities for a decision.

THE CALCUTTA ZOO.

ABOUT 2,500 SPECIMENS.

Established in the year 1875, by the Government of Bengal, in co-operation with the public, and inaugurated in the following year by King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, the Calcutta Zoo now ranks says the "Statesman" amongst the most notable collections of animals in the world, while there is nothing of the kind elsewhere in India to compare with it. The efforts of the landscape gardener to beautify the thirty-three acres or so of ground at his disposal have been uniformly successful, and the picturesque stretches of water, the large shady trees, the ornamental structures, and the consciously arranged parterres which meet one at every turn are in themselves well worthy of a visit. It is an ideal place for an afternoon's or an evening's recreation, as Calcutta residents have not been slow to realise. The number of visitors is increasing year by year. The total attendance during 1911-12 was 629,151, as compared with 499,638 for 1909-10, while the record for one day was registered during the recent Durga Puja, when 16,000 persons paid for admission. School children, in the custody of their teachers, are allowed free access to the Zoo, an admirable arrangement which enables them to study zoology under the most favourable conditions.

The Zoo now contains, roughly, 660 mammals, 1,630 birds, and 130 reptiles under the care of a staff of about one hundred men. Twenty-four thousand rupees is the sum required to feed for one year the inmates of this huge establishment, and it is interesting to note some of the items of expenditure incurred under the head of provisions. For instance, a sum of Rs. 5,000 is spent annually upon beef, mutton, and bread; Rs. 9,600 on gram, wheat, rice, etc.; while such toothsome morsels as worms and grasshoppers account for nearly Rs. 200. There are, of course, limits to the scope of a zoo in a climate like that of Bengal that is to say one does not expect to find polar bears, seals, or any other of the northern creatures which are conspicuous in European zoos. The experiment was tried in Calcutta some years ago, but it proved a hopeless failure. A polar bear was brought from Europe at the beginning of the cold season and placed in an ice-chilled domain, but—although it must have excited the envy of perspiring spectators—it was not cool enough for poor Bruin, who sulked for a few months and then died. Some cold weather animals have thrived better notably musk deer and snow leopards which lived through several seasons, but they were never properly climatised, and, generally speaking, it is not desirable to subject animals to extremes of temperature which are foreign to their natural surroundings. Experience has shown that carnivorous animals are less affected by a change of climate than are herbivorous animals.

BEASTS OF THE JUNGLE.

But what the Calcutta Zoo lacks in one respect is more than makes up in another, for there is a truly magnificent collection of birds and beasts belonging to warmer climes. Many of these have been presented, but others have been secured only at great expense. The two hippopotamuses now in the gardens cost Rs. 18,000, the highest price that has been paid for a pair of animals there. The male hippopotamus was purchased first but a lonely life evidently did not suit him, for he became terribly bad tempered, and killed his keeper. A mate was obtained for him about three years ago, and her gentle influence has changed her lord and master into a model of docility, although his keeper prudently refrains from approaching too closely to his massive jaws. Rhinoceroses are also very costly animals; in fact, they are getting so rare that it is almost impossible to replace them. The present occupants of the rhinoceros enclosure were presented by the Nepal Durbar to Lord Curzon and by him to the Gardens.

Lions and tigers, of which the Zoo contains some splendid specimens, are cheap in comparison with the animals mentioned, a really good pair of either being obtainable for Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 while Rs. 500 will secure an indifferent specimen. An early morning visit to the Zoo will often reward one with the spectacle of lion and tiger cubs undergoing their toilet, and playing together like big kittens. Cubs up to the age of fourteen or sixteen months are brushed every morning by their keepers, but it is dangerous to meddle with them after this age.

It is hoped that in the near future about fifteen acres of land on the Middlepore Orphanage side will be added to the Gardens; at any rate, Government have the matter under consideration.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

£90,000 FOR LABOUR PAPER.

It was announced at the Miners' Federation meeting at Scarborough that an annual levy of one shilling for three years for the "Daily Citizen" newspaper had been decided on. This means the raising of £90,000.

BEARS FOR POLAR EXPLORERS.

Writing in the "Novoye Vremya," Lieutenant Siyedoff, the leader of a Russian North Polar expedition, states that he is using bears instead of dogs for transport purposes. Though bears require much "breaking in," they are sometimes used to draw troikas (Russian vehicles generally drawn by three horses abreast) in the Archangel region.

£75,000 FOR A SERVANT.

An aged woman who has died at Wiesbaden has bequeathed the bulk of her fortune, amounting to about 1,600,000 marks, or £75,000, to the wife of a cabinetmaker's apprentice who was her maid-of-all-work. This young woman thus becomes a "mark millionaire." The testator's brother receives the residue of the estate, amounting to £15,000.

BEGGAR BAYONETTED.

A sentry at Brest seeing a stranger approach his post in the dark, fired twice in the air. The man continuing to advance, he ran him through the body with his bayonet. The man later was found to be an influenced beggar.

BRITISH OFFICER DROWNED.

A Maritzburg telegram is published at Cape Town stating that Major A. C. Boyd, of the Army Ordnance Corps, chief ordnance officer for that district, was drowned in the River Ilovo, in the presence of his wife and young son. Mrs. Boyd states that her husband disappeared suddenly while bathing in a lagoon, but it is not known whether he was seized with cramp or became entangled in the weeds. Major Boyd was shortly to have proceeded to England on six months' leave.

MONEY GIVEN AWAY.

The Bristol Chief Constable has informed the licensing justices that some local places of amusement advertised that money and postal orders were distributed among the audience at each performance, and he asked if the Bench considered it fair trading. He added that some time ago the justices denounced picture theatres for distributing sweets to attract children, and the practice was stopped, greatly to the loss of the proprietors. At other houses tea was supplied gratuitously, but he did not object to that. The Bench decided to take no action for the present.

CIDER STRIKE.

A conflict was threatened in mail week between Herefordshire farmers and the cider merchants over the price of this year's cider apples. The merchants have offered £2 a ton for old varieties—an increase of 10s. on the first offer this year—but the South Herefordshire Farmers' Union which has 1,900 members, has decided that its members shall not accept less than £3 per ton. Complaints are made that the cider makers have combined with the object of keeping down prices. Farmers are determined not to sell at a low figure but rather to use the apples as cattle food or allow them to rot in the orchards.

SHUNTER LORD MAYOR.

Alderman J. W. Hartley, who has accepted nomination as Lord Mayor of York, will, if the Council confirms the choice, be the first member of the Labour Party to occupy the position. He is a native of Sinnington, a village near Pickering, North Yorkshire. He began life as a farm labourer then he was a porter at Scarborough Station afterwards a railway platelayer, and now he is a shunter. He has been a member of the City Council since 1903. He was made a magistrate last year, and more recently an alderman. "If elected Lord Mayor," he told a Press representative, "I shall take up my residence at the Mansion House if the Corporation make it possible, which means that in addition to providing for the upkeep of the Mansion House and the wages of the servants, which they do in the case of every Lord Mayor, they should also provide the servants' board."

MUD FOR THE CZAR'S SON.

A commissioner from Livadia in the Crimea, has ordered for immediate shipment to Yalta, near Livadia, a thousand cases of mud from the municipal administration of the salt lake baths close to his city. It is presumed that the Czar's son whose illness last autumn was surrounded with mystery, will undergo a course of mud baths at Livadia instead of going to Sakki for that purpose. The mud taken from the beds of these salt lagoons, said to be marvellously efficacious in certain physical affections, is forwarded to many parts of the country in strong wooden cases, as is also the salt. On the recent visit of the Court to Bakhtchi Sarai, the former Tartar capital in the Crimea, the Czar's son was, as usual carried about by his Cossack attendant.

PRETTY STORY OF A PARIS MEETING.

A romantic little incident of a woman's courtesy and an old man's gratitude occurred in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. A lady sitting on a seat noticed an old gentleman near her who seemed in pain. She asked what was the matter and, finding that he was suffering from a severe attack of cramp, offered to help him to a cab. The old man was profuse in his thanks, and when he had gone, the lady found that the mouth of the satchel which had been hanging on the arm which she had given him for support was open. For a moment she feared that her kindness had been abused, but on examining the bag she found that not only was nothing missing but that a four-pound note had been slipped into it. The lady advertises in a Paris paper to express her appreciation of the gift, and to inform the giver that the money will be handed to a charity.

THE KING AND WESLEYANS.

Signed by Lord Stamfordham, the following message from the King was read by the chairman, Mr. Williamson Lamplough, at the Albert Hall, at the centenary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society:—

"I am commanded to express the sincere thanks of the King for the message of loyalty and good will forwarded by you in the name of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, now celebrating its centenary, which is attended by representatives from all parts of the world.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 29th October, 1913.

JUNGLE GRASSES AND PAPER-MAKING.

As is already well known, attention has recently been directed by the Indian Forest Department to the possibilities of bamboo in the manufacture of paper, and it is satisfactory to learn that pulp made from bamboo will shortly become a staple article for the production of paper in India. It is believed that it will prove suitable for probably fifty per cent. of the entire trade, though for the better classes of writing and ledger paper it is not so useful, lacking in the strength and firmness essential for these grades. There is, therefore, a wide opening for a strong-fibred pulp having some of the qualities which at present can only be obtained by the use of expensive linen and cotton rag and Mr. Raitt, the Cellulose expert attached to the Forest Research Institute, tells us there is good reason to believe that such a want can be supplied by several of the coarse Savannah grasses common to much of the waste and thinly forested areas of this country. Mr. Raitt has specially investigated the subject in Northern and Central India. The species of grasses are so numerous and the quantities available of many of them so enormous that those of secondary importance might be left out of consideration, but that their admixture with grasses of major importance has a serious bearing upon the usefulness of the latter. The matter of mixture, may Mr. Raitt fears, prove a serious difficulty. In the case of woods and bamboos it does not occur as it is always possible, even in mixed growth, to collect the species wanted pure, but with grasses absolute purity can rarely be obtained even with species dominant in their own areas. It is only the dominant species that it will pay to cut and collect, but the operation will require discrimination and discernment. The pulp-maker will have to separate the different varieties or his results will be unsatisfactory, and hand-picking must be resorted to in order to ensure that resistant and intractable grasses of varieties foreign to the dominant species are got rid of.

Though usually, but not always, shorter in fibre than that collected from coniferous woods, Mr. Raitt tells us, grass cellulose has features of flexibility, natural "spin" or twist and felting power which wood-pulp lacks and is capable of producing paper only second to that of linen and cotton rag in quality. Grass-paper-making, on anything beyond an experimental scale has hitherto been confined to the cereal straws, the Esparto grasses of the Mediterranean coasts and the Baib of India. All these materials are said to be reducible by comparatively simple treatment as they are not strongly lignified and their nodes or knots are small and easily resolved. But the Savannah grasses are of a very different type, being much larger and coarser, many of them having a distinctly cane-like appearance. They are more strongly lignified and have large and hard nodes, so that any attempt made to utilise them by the methods in vogue for straw, Esparto or Baib, has resulted in disappointment. The Savannah grasses must have methods of their own. The paper-making qualities of Baib are fully known and has been the leading Indian paper fibre for over twenty years. But the demand for grass-pulp, in common with that for all grades of cellulose, is greater than the supply and but little more than can be expected from the materials now in use and that only at a cost which is already almost prohibitive. Savannah grasses may and probably will furnish the supply which is urgently needed, but to enable them to do so it will be necessary to introduce modern improvements in the recovery and re-use of chemicals employed in digestion, to use them economically and to introduce improved methods of mechanically extracting unreduced material from the digested pulp. Mr Raitt holds that by the pulp-maker carrying on his operations in the districts producing raw material he could eliminate from the cost of production the freight and handling charges on the sixty per cent. of waste which the material contains, when the paper maker transforms the pulp into paper at centres convenient for the sale and distribution of his product.

The special difficulties due to physical causes in dealing with Savannah grasses are three—density of the nodes with their consequent resistance to penetration of the digesting liquor, the lightness and floating tendency of the material and the air contents. Mr. Raitt contends that they can be dealt with satisfactorily by crushing the culms or by passing them through a combined crushing and chaffing machine. If the crushing is sufficiently drastic the dense structure of the nodes is destroyed, the waxy article broken up, and the fibrous structure disintegrated and opened out to the rapid penetration and action of the liquor. Other technical suggestions are offered and as regards collection of the grass before treatment Mr. Raitt says that to be found on the banks of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries costs more than bamboo. But this will be compensated for by its better market value. As the local cost and manufacturing facilities will vary with each district and as there are as yet no complete data on these points from any district, no full cost estimates, having any claim to be authentic and reliable, can be put forward, but he gives us some calculations which seem attractive. Unbleached Baib pulp cannot be produced in our local paper-mills, with their long railway lead on raw material, for less than Rs. 155 and in some instances Rs. 170 per ton. The former figure may, therefore, be regarded as their minimum market value, and it is less than the delivered cost of the European chemical wood-pulp now being imported to make up the shortage of Baib. There is, therefore, a margin on his estimated costs of from Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 available for manufacturer's profit and payment of freight to consumer.

THE HARINGTONS. MR. JUSTICE HARINGTON who has retired from the bench of the Bengal High Court and in whose place Mr. A. Chaudhuri has just been appointed, leaves the country comparatively early, for he is little over fifty, but he has served more than his full pensionable period on the bench, having come out as a judge fourteen years ago. He comes of a well known ancient family, and succeeded only recently as the twelfth Baronet on the death of his father, who was a well known London Police Magistrate and County Court Judge. His family has hereditary connection with India and his granduncle, the ninth Baronet, died at Patna in the East India Company's service. Two of the Haringtons rose in former generations to be Members of the Supreme Council, one John Herbert Harington, when Lord Amherst was Governor-General and the other, Sir Henry Byng Harington, in more recent times under Lord Elgin, who died here, and then under Lord Lawrence. Both were also judges of the old Sadr Adawlats which were afterwards transformed into the Presidency High Courts. Sir Henry declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of the old North West Provinces, which was offered to him at the end of his career in 1865. John Harington was also an Orientalist of repute and in the early part of his career he was Professor of Law at the College of Fort William founded by the Marquis of Wellesley. He is remembered in Oriental scholarship as one of the earliest European editors of the famous Persian poet Sadi's works. Sir Henry, when he was in the Council of Lord Lawrence, took great interest in the special legislation for the Parsis which was at the time engaging the Indian Government's attention, and it was chiefly under his influence that Parsi Matrimonial Courts and not Panchayets, as originally intended, were established. The famous Parsi reformer of those days, the late Manekji Kharsedji, was stoutly opposed to the revival of the moribund Panchayets, and his just cause was successfully taken up in Council by Harington who had the original Bill amended in this respect as well as others in Select Committee. The Harington Baronetcy was one of the original Baronetcies created by James I in 1611. James had some years before conferred a barony on the eldest brother of the first Baronet but this higher title was of very brief duration as it expired in ten years for want of an heir. The nephew of the second Baronet was that James Harington, who has become famous in English literature as the author of "Oceana" a great landmark in political speculation published under Cromwell, to whom it was dedicated by its author, who had also been the friend of Charles I whom he attended in prison and also on the scaffold. The cousin of 'Oceana' Harington, the third Baronet, had cast in his lot with the Commonwealth party and was one of the commissioners named for trying the King. He however refused to act in this capacity, but still at the Restoration he was exempted from the general amnesty and subjected to fains and penalties. His Baronetcy was forfeited, but this forfeiture was not extended beyond his life. The grandfather of Sir Richard, the present Baronet, was a great Oxford don of the first half of the last century and was Principal of Brazenose College at his death. His maternal grandfather was also very prominent in Oxford, being Dean of Christ Church, immediately before Gaisford the great Greek scholar. Sir Richard Harington married, when he came out to Calcutta, a great grandniece of Viscount Melville, who himself as well as his father the friend and colleague of Pitt, were several times President of the Board of Control for India in the troublous days of the Napoleonic Wars.

HEALTH OF INDIAN WOMEN. WE are well acquainted in Bombay with the phenomenon of a population, containing a much larger proportion of male inhabitants than of female, and we suppose this is to be found in all large cities of the East, where there is always a large immigration of able-bodied workmen who leave their wives in their native villages. In Calcutta this phenomenon is very marked indeed. The last annual report of the Health Officer, Calcutta, shows that the proportion is as high as two to one. This is partly accounted for by immigration—the whole increase of population in Calcutta is produced by immigration alone—while an important contributory factor is the heavy mortality among women. This has been noticeable for some years, and again in 1912 the female death-rate amounted to 37·0 per thousand, while that for males was only 23·9, and the general death-rate of the city 28·1. The Health Officer remarks that one of the principal causes of this terrible mortality is almost certainly the seclusion of women in the zenana. In order to secure privacy at all costs the ventilation and lighting of the inner portions of the house are too frequently neglected. The effect is seen in the excessive prevalence among women of pulmonary tuberculosis, the death-rate from this desease being exactly double among women what it is among men. Native sentiment, which regards a woman about to give birth to a child as unclean, also requires that births should occur in an out-of-the-way room. Only too frequently it occurs in insanitary and filthy godowns or out-houses, from which light and air are excluded, and these unhealthy surroundings naturally produce a high rate of mortality amongst infants, and in some cases are undoubtedly responsible for the deaths of mothers. Dr. Crake says that 33 per cent. of the deaths of infants under one month are preventible, and he is endeavouring to procure the co operation of the *dhais* or native midwives in an effort to bring about a more sanitary state of affairs. The infantile death rate is still highest among Mahomedans, a circumstance which is ascribed to their general backwardness. We are glad that Dr. Crake has emphasised so forcibly the injurious effect of Indian customs on the health of women, and we hope that educated people in the various communities will not neglect to impress the lesson upon the poorer classes.

"A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL." LARKIN, the Dublin strike-leader, he who cares for no man and believes he has "a divine mission to make men and women discontented" has been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for uttering seditious words, and his trial and conviction close one chapter of the unhappy labour trouble in Ireland. As the Attorney-General pointed out, Larkin was not being tried as a strike-leader, but because he had broken the law. The description of him as "a dangerous criminal" is not a whit too strong. To make men so discontented and so mad with anger that human life is sacrificed is the very reverse of a divine mission. It might have been that in olden days the shedding of blood to free the oppressed was a necessity, but it is not so to-day, the strike weapon being a sufficient power to bring about the amelioration of the conditions of the workers when their lot needs improving. This is why Larkin and his breed of unscrupulous paid agitators are a pest to society. On the other hand, the Dublin riots have not been without their lesson, for the Court of Inquiry brought out that "grievances of considerable importance have existed" among the workers. Employers who admit that they do not know much about the conditions of their poorer neighbours, who "think it possible that some men may be getting only 12/6 a week," and who consider 4/6 a week good enough for girls of fifteen, have to take the beam out of their own eye before looking for the mote in the eye of labour. When it is admitted that wages have been substantially and extensively raised in consequence of the labour agitation in Dublin, it means, as the London *Times* said in an outspoken comment, that employers have refused to give terms they could well afford until they were compelled. This does not justify in the smallest extent the sedition and crime of Larkin, but it behoves employers to see that labour is properly treated and has no handle to use against them. A more broad-minded policy on the part of such employers and a refusal by the workers to be led away by agitators is the only remedy for the ever-recurring labour wars of to-day.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. "Persia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

THE PROMISE OF THE SEASON.

The promise of the season, which begins next month, is a tightening of the screws, of the administrative machinery and an acceleration of the pace in every department of public activity. To this end three small committees have already been appointed, and a fourth will have probably been named before these lines appear in print. It is stated that the Legislative Council will meet oftener than its wont, for it is the will of the president to obtain as quick as possible the legal warrant for the reforms he deems necessary to put a somewhat neglected house in order. H. E. Lord Carmichael accompanied only by his Private Secretary, comes down to Calcutta on Tuesday next for two days, and there is much curiosity as to the object of the visit. It is argued with great plausibility that it must be something of consequence to tear him from the grand finale of the Darjeeling Season to spend laborious hours in a deserted capital I will not hazard a guess, but the coincidence of a visit of the President of the Railway Board inclines one to the belief that the long promised enquiry into the condition of the port facilities has something to do with this departure from precedent. Large numbers of Calcutta citizens left yesterday for our hill Capital to put in there the Divali holidays, which bring to an end the Poojah vacation. Among them are all or nearly all the leaders of the different interests and communities, so that the Governor's descent can hardly be to get into touch with public opinion as represented by the elders. He could have met them under very much more attractive circumstances at The Shrubbery. No, it is something else, and wherefore not a foregathering with Sir T. Wynne?

Lord Carmichael will have to put up with a lot of discomfort if he elects to spend his nights at Government House, for the P. W. D.,—slaves of an old tradition—began their winter cleaning only the other day, never expecting the place to be tenanted before the middle of November. Since the departure of the Government of India to Delhi Government House, Calcutta, has gradually descended to the condition of shabby genteel. Even last Christmastide the lawns had an unkempt appearance, suggesting a curtailment of the grant for recurring works ; and in many other minor but significant details there was perceptible deterioration. A lively society dame, who owns to being half Irish, humorously indexed the public feeling by singing *sotto voce* at one of the garden parties, "The light of other days has faded." I am afraid that Lord Carmichael is too busy or too easy going to bother much about appearances. Half his staff are too serious for the frivolities of the wicked world, and the other half seem to think that anything is good enough for the democratic people of Calcutta. The amenities of Government House are the care of the Military Secretary, who is a kind of glorified Major Domo. It is not easy for a military officer to carry off this role with success in a society so commercial as that of Calcutta. Very few are gifted like the late Lord William Beresford or your own Major Greig. One is, therefore, loath to blame a man who is presumably doing his best, for sins of omission rather than commission. Nevertheless it may be useful to give him a hint that his bundobust has caused no end of heartburning, which will grow into positive discontent if there is not a change this year.

THE VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

It would be a terminological inexactitude to say that Lord Hardinge is personally popular with that section of European Society which rules the roost in Calcutta, yet it would be untrue to say that there is any intention to give him the "frozen face" when he visits the city in December. On the contrary you can take it from me that there will be a great effort exerted to make him feel at home. He is the Viceroy and therefore entitled to dutiful reverence; but as Calcutta has not seen him since the bomb outrage at Delhi she is eager to show by her devoirs on his re-appearance her deep admiration of the calm fortitude he exhibited on that tremendous occasion. Now there are not a few in Society, English and Indian, who dread that this extremely laudable intention will be defeated by the want of tact or the lack of local knowledge of the Military Secretary's Office. If the invitations to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at public ceremonies or private functions are issued with the same arbitrary whimsicality as the invitations to meet Lord Carmichael last season, I am afraid that dread will be justified. It is undeniably true that last season the same dozen people were week after week invited to dinner to the exclusion of gentlemen of equal distinction in the life of Calcutta. At the famous Century Ball there were nobodies by the score, yet men who had been on the Government House list for more than twenty years were not honoured by invitations. The feeling was very bitter, and I believe it bred a lot of unmerited unpopularity for the host and hostess. It would be little short of a tragedy if this want of discrimination were to be repeated during the visit of the Viceroy. It is also to be hoped that the impending Viceregal avatar will stir the people at Government House to tidy up the place a bit. It should be seen to that the lawns are properly trimmed, and that empty packing cases are decently buried out of sight. It would also not be a bad idea to insist on the chaprassies and other menials being just a little smarter in their attire and rather more dignified in their bearing. Last year the red-coated retainers might have passed for the paigah retinue of some noble of Hyderabad (old school). There are no finer grounds in India than those attached to Government House, Calcutta, and it would not require profound knowledge of landscape gardening to make them really beautiful. Since the Viceroy vacated the premises the care of this respectable demesne has seemingly been handed over to some bahn mistry who keeps cows in his front yard.

A PLETHORA OF CLUBS.

While I am on the subject of social amenities I may without indiscretion tell you a tale of the clubs which is diverting some and distressing others of the Upper Crust. There are in Calcutta three important residential clubs frequented by the better, or perhaps it would be more correct to say wealthier, classes of European society, namely the Bengal Club, the United Service Club, and the New Club. The first named is meant for *burra sahebs*, the third for *chota sahebs*, The *mujlawallah* explains itself. Financially speaking none of the three is in a flourishing condition. The palace which Mr. Vincent Esch built for the Bengal Club costs no end of money to keep up, and since the change of capital this money is not forthcoming. There is the same tale to tell with regard to the handsome residence of the U.S.Club. The New Club is in hired lodgings, and of the three is probably the most solvent. This condition, however, has been attained by relaxing the rigour of the ballot to admit quantity rather than quality. The natural consequence is now disturbing a section of society, both numerous and influential. They are the older members of the New Club, and for the most part are hard-working jute brokers *et hoc genus*. They resent the rowdyism of the younger crowd in which there is a big sprinkling of commercial travellers who should really be classed as tradesmen and confined to the Dalhousie Institute. The split between the two sections is widening and there may before long be a separation. Now there is really room for only two European residential clubs in Calcutta, and a movement is on foot to get the U. S. Club to relax their rules so as to admit Volunteers of a certain social standing who do not like or cannot afford to belong to so expensive a club as the Bengal. If this could be arranged it would save the U. S. Club from bankruptcy and also supply a refuge for the stand clubmen, who find the New Club impossible. If official bigwigs affected the Bengal Club more than they do there would not be much objection to the scheme I have outlined.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN ENTENTE.

As you will have seen from the telegrams sent you by the Associated Press, the Hindu papers of Calcutta professed to be delighted by the interference of the Viceroy in the Cawnpore mosque dispute, and improved the occasion by long articles counselling the fusion of the two denominations under one banner (that of the National Congress) to make India a nation and defeat the perfidious policy of *divide et impera*. It all looked very pretty in print, but it failed to stand the test of application. The Municipal Corporation is at present engaged in discussing the draft proposals of the Government of Bengal for the amendment of the Municipal Act. An important and indeed necessary feature of the reform is provision for the special representation of the Mahomedan population. This is a gross offense to Hindu sentiment, and the Hindu politicians, in and out of the Corporation, are attacking it with vigour and venom. It does not matter a continental that the Mahomedans form one fourth of the population of Calcutta, but such is their distribution and disunity that there is in the present Corporation only one elected Commissioner. They are so backward in politics that they have no representative body to which the Government can extend the franchise. In the circumstances the Government at this it must to form the Mahomedans into an entirely separate electorate as in the case of the legislative franchise. The Hindus, in spite of their new-found frater-feeling for the Mahomedans, will not have the arbitrary device at any price, and their opposition is being made the most of by certain moulvies who never liked the infidel and viewed with alarm the entente belauded by Mr. Mazarul Haque and others with leanings towards the Congress ideal of India as a nation.

If the politicians of College Square oppose to the bitter end the idea of a Mahomedan electorate I am afraid there will be trouble of the kind that culminates in cow-killing riots. The concession to agitation in the Cawnpore mosque case has given local Mahomedans a somewhat exaggerated opinion of their political power. I was talking to one of those who made a speech at the meeting on Sunday last, and among other things he said that it was a mistake for Englishmen to suppose that the followers of the Prophet had gained courage or inspiration from the rather ostentatious offers of sympathy from the Hindus. What they had learned from the Hindus was that more could be got out of the Government by threats of disorder and violence than by peaceful and constitutional protests. The Mahomedans had no need for the alliance of the Hindus which sooner or later must become embarrassing since their interests were utterly incompatible. It seems to me that the Editor of "The Bengalee" who daily protests against the anachronism of communal representation in the Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation is going the proper way to work to perpetuate the policy of *divide et impera* which is supposed to be the peculiar fetish of the Indian Bureaucracy.

The Calcutta Corporation has not yet completed the discussion of the reform proposals, but as far as the symposium has gone it is manifest that what the majority want is a kind of Hindu Tammany Society. They would elect their own president but they cannot reconcile themselves to the condition that he should possess no executive authority. Their idea is that he should have the power to control the official head of the Executive and veto any of his proposals which did not find favour in College Square. They have no use for a precedent on the Bombay plan who acts much in the same capacity as the Speaker of the House of Commons. On the other hand the representatives of the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce would have the Municipal Commissioner vested with plenary powers so as to go on doing what he considered best for the health and sweetness of the city, never-minding what the spouters had to say. The situation is not without humour, and it must give the Governor, with his experience of Melbourne, many a quiet laugh.

THE Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., will conclude his stay at Karachi on Thursday and will leave for Bombay that evening.

MAJOR GLEN LISTER'S report on the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, for the year 1912, was published last evening and shows that the work undertaken at the Laboratory has increased nearly threefold as compared with ten years ago, yet the staff at that time was larger than it is now. Major Lister adds that further progress is impossible unless additional assistance is made available.

HOME RULE WITHIN HOME RULE.

SIR E. GREY'S NEW PROPOSAL.

MODIFICATION OF BILL SUGGESTED.

CONCESSION TO ULSTER.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Berwick, said that if Home Rule were resisted by violence it must be met by violence. Coercion was utterly hateful, but if there were to be a settlement it must be on the conditions laid down by Mr. Asquith. If Ulster were excluded the position of Unionists in Ireland would be much more precarious.

The exclusion of Ulster was not a very hopeful or a practical solution. The root of the difficulty was the fear of religious intolerance. This could be met by a modification of the Bill, giving Ulster Home Rule within Home Rule as regards education, police, etc. In such a case it seemed absolutely incredible that Ulster had anything to fear, but such a modification of the Bill was conditional on its acceptance by both sides.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that negotiations have been taking place for the past three weeks between members of both Front Benches regarding Ireland. The paper says that a memorandum was drawn up by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, at the suggestion of an exalted personage, and the same course was taken by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law. The memoranda were exchanged through an intermediary.

ULSTER PRESS COMMENTS.

The Ulster newspapers say, now that there is a straight fight, Mr. Asquith cannot intimidate the Loyalists by force.

INDIAN FINANCE.

MR. WEBB LECTURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. M. de P. Webb, lecturing before the East India Association to-day, urged that we should equip India with the best conceivable monetary system and machinery. Hence, India should receive an open gold mint, the full value of a gold currency, and the best banking machinery.

The opposition, said Mr. Webb, came from those short-sighted people who were apprehensive lest the withdrawal of gold from London, should embarrass or diminish the profits of financiers here. While there was a theoretical advantage in the State Bank project, it was highly undesirable that the Government of India should be under the dictation of a money power like the Home Government. Hence the proposed central bank must be a department of the Government of India. There must be State concentration on business lines. India's cash balances were now largely dissipated by out-of-date methods.

Sir James Wilson, who presided, said there were quite enough coins in India to meet all necessary demands, and he would strongly urge that the Government of India should not coin more rupees. He agreed with Mr. Webb that the State Bank should be entirely under the control of the Government of India.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer, of Madras, a witness before the Currency Commission, urged that any monetary reforms should be directed towards benefitting the mass of people, whereas much of the recent discussion had resolved itself into a squabble between London and Anglo-Indian bankers on the subsidiary point as to who should have the use of the Government balances. The people of India did not want a gold currency. Why should it be forced upon them?—Reuter.

"A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL."

DUBLIN STRIKE LEADER SENTENCED FOR SEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Great crowds assembled in Dublin, on the occasion of the trial of "Jim" Larkin, the Dublin strike leader, who was charged with sedition and inciting to riot.

The Attorney-General said Larkin was not being tried, because he was a strike leader, but because he had broken the law. He was a wicked and dangerous criminal.

Larkin was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. He was convicted only on a charge of uttering seditious words.—Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to China, departs for Pekin, on November 10.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S NEW INDUSTRY.

GOOD BEETROOT CROP.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The factories estimate that the beetroot crop will amount to 7,968,000 tons.—Reuter.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 28

Senor Dato, Conservative, has formed a Spanish Cabinet.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

THE P. & O. STRIKE.

OFFICERS' MANIFESTO IGNORED.

POSSIBILITY OF SAILINGS BEING AFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The P. & O. steamer "Arcadia," which is due to sail to-morrow, with mails, has a passenger list of 350.

The National Union of Masters and Mates is supporting the Merchant Service Guild, and has given warning that it will not fill up vacancies in the P. & O. Company.

The P. and O. statement issued last night says that the Company has never refused, but has always been ready, to receive representations from officers, but it is impossible to entertain the idea of allowing outsiders to dictate to the Company.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader, to-day, says that without examining the case of officers or for the defence of the Company, the factor should be recognised that the sea is the most hazardous profession of any, and becomes yearly more exacting in demanding higher qualifications. The nation expects that those on whom the safety of travellers depends shall have a living wage.—Reuter.

LATER.

Thirty P. and O. officers left their ships at noon yesterday, not receiving a reply to their manifesto. The sailings of the "Arcadia", the "Malwa", the "Egypt" and the "Borneo" may consequently be affected.—Reuter.

THE NEW DELHI.

SIR SWINTON JACOB RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, the architects of New Delhi, start for India on November 13 to discuss with H. E. the Viceroy the designs they have been preparing.

Sir Swinton Jacob has resigned his post as adviser on the employment of Indian materials, craftsmen, etc., on the ground that, at his age, he prefers to be free of official responsibilities, but he will be in India this cold weather, and has undertaken to give honorary advice and co-operation.

INDIAN CRAFTSMAN TO BE APPOINTED.

The *Times* says the Government intends to select, as Sir Swinton's successor, an Indian master craftsman of architectural experience and repute. The paper adds that it is also proposed that the studio at Delhi for indigenous architectural work shall be in Indian hands as far as is practicable.—Reuter.

RITUAL MURDER TRIAL.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL AND PAPAL REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Correspondence between Lord Rothschild and Cardinal Merry del Val, Pontifical Secretary of State, is published, in which the former, with especial reference to the Beyliss trial and the depositions of the Catholic priest, Pranaitis, invokes the authority of the Cardinal for declaring as authentic the two Papal declarations formally repudiating the Jewish ritual-murder theory.

The Cardinal fully confirms the authenticity of the declarations.—Reuter.

RUBBER CRISIS.

SCHEME OF COMBINATION FOR THE COMPANIES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Arthur Baumann, who presided at the meeting of the directors of the rubber companies on Oct. 23, writes to the *Times* that the Rubber Growers' Association is preparing a scheme of combination.

Mr. Baumann, in discussing the serious position of the large majority of the companies, says that if the present level of prices is maintained for anything like twelve months, very many of these companies must go into liquidation. There is only one way to support the market, namely, for sellers to pool their produce and obtain advances thereupon.—Reuter.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

PRUSSIAN SUPPORT FOR PRINCE ERNST.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

At the instance of Prussia, the Federal Council has unanimously agreed that the marriage of Prince Ernst August to the Kaiser's daughter and the former's oath of fealty as a Prussian officer and his declaration thereanent has so changed the situation that there is no longer any objection to Prince Ernst August assuming the Government of Brunswick.—Reuter.

GERMAN CURRENCY.

BANK RATE REDUCED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At a meeting of the German Reichsbank the Vice-President said that, although the stock of gold on Oct. 23 was higher than in any previous year, and the balance of trade was extremely satisfactory and the political situation had improved, yet the International money market still left something to be desired; therefore, the bank rate was only reduced by half per cent.—Reuter.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

TRAIN DYNAMITED BY REBELS.

115 PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Mexican rebels dynamited a troop train near San Salvado, killing 115 persons. Many were also injured.

General Felix Diaz last night applied to the United States Consulate at Vera Cruz for protection and was taken on board a United States gun-boat.—Reuter.

HUERTA'S SUCCESSFUL BID FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

President Huerta has obtained 1,500 out of 2,000 votes in the election for the President. General Diaz obtained 300.—Reuter.

SIR LIONEL CASDEN'S INTERVIEW.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter learns that Sir Lionel Casden did see some journalists, but that he referred in no way whatsoever to the intentions or policy of the United States.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED IN RIOTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Italian elections are nearly complete. There is little change in the strength of the parties, except, perhaps, in the case of the Conservatives, who are probably rather stronger. The Radicals and Republicans experienced a sharp set-back in Rome, where not one-third of the voters polled.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Four persons were killed and many injured in the election riots in various parts of Italy on Sunday.—Reuter.

AMALGAMATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

100,000 POSTAL MEN UNITE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Delegates, representing a hundred thousand members of fifteen Post Office Trade Unions, have decided in favour of amalgamation.—Reuter.

LAND-GRABBING BY CONQUEST.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.

In a speech here, yesterday, President Wilson said that, while the United States would never again seek to secure an additional foot of territory by conquest, it was its duty to assist the States that were obliged to grant concessions to emancipate themselves from inevitable subordination to foreign interests.—Reuter.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ENTERTAINED.

CANADA'S SHARE IN EMPIRE'S DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.

The Duke of Connaught was entertained at luncheon at the Canadian Club yesterday.

Mr. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, urged that Mr. Borden's policy with regard to the Navy contribution be carried out immediately.

Mr. Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, said that, although many people in Saskatchewan were foreigners, all were warmly attached to British institutions. None would lag behind in the question of sharing the common burden of defence.

The Duke of Connaught said he was glad to learn that the Canadian pride in the Dominion's connection with Great Britain was universal.—Reuter.

VANCOUVER MINERS.

STRIKE TO BE ENDED.

VICTORIA, (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Oct. 28.

The miners in Vancouver are resuming work, and the soldiers are being gradually withdrawn. It is believed that the United Mineworkers of America will declare the strike ended, owing to a drain on the funds and the inability to win recognition from the employers.—Reuter.

CORFIELD MEMORIAL.

£646 ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The fund to erect a memorial to the late Commandant Corfield has reached £646. Mr. Harcourt does not object to a monument being erected at Berbera.—Reuter.

ICEBERG DANGERS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF "TEUTONIC."

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The "Teutonic" has arrived at Liverpool. It reports that it encountered an iceberg east of Bell Isle. It reversed its engines, and escaped by a few yards.—Reuter.

THE CHOWRASSI EXPLOSION.

24 DEATHS ALREADY RECORDED.

TERRIBLE SPECTACLE AT SCENE OF FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

An eye-witness of the Chowrasi colliery disaster writes to the *Statesman*:—"The affair is a very much bigger disaster than what it appears to be from what has been published. The whole mine is ablaze, and is probably past being saved. Instead of only six or seven persons succumbing, as reported, a death roll of 24 sardars and coolies has already been recorded, and it is expected that this will be considerably added to when further enquiries have been made.

A WONDERFUL SIGHT.

Never was there anything more wonderful than the sight of the fire, vast columns of smoke leaping into the sky from the mouths of the inclines and joining in a vast general cloud two or three hundred feet above the ground. On the afternoon of the 25th the smoke emerged from another, the sixth incline, bordering on the next colliery, Nadia. These inclines have now been stopped up. Scores of coolies were engaged in pitching great basket loads of earth and bricks into them until they were chocked up. The idea appears to be to prevent all ingress of air, so that the mine will be sealed and the fire, as soon as it has exhausted the air below, will die out, though it is dangerous to seal the mine up too soon as a more terrible explosion might occur. The smoke has penetrated the whole of the Chowrassi mine, of which all the inclines and pits were joined by galleries, and no one can enter any part of this mine. The neighbouring mine, Nadia, is as yet quite safe.

FLAMES 20 FT. HIGH.

On Wednesday night after the explosions—there were five or six in all between 5-30 and 6-30 p. m.—the actual flames were sent about 20 feet high out of the mouth of the incline. The noise of the explosions was heard as far as Dishagarh across the river Damoodah, but at the colliery itself it did not sound as a report, but like a great "hiss" or "swish." Directly after the explosions, almost all the coolies, sardars and others on the colliery except the Europeans fled and did not come back for some time.

An assistant manager, Mr. Press, was injured by the shock while at the mouth of an incline, and a sardar, a few yards within the same incline, was killed.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hignell, and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Russell, reached Chowrassi from Purulia on the morning of the 25th and held an inquiry. Mr. Adams, the Chief Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Russell are still on the scene.

COW-KILLING AT AJODHIA.

STRONG PROTEST FROM CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 28.

The Cawnpore Hindu Sabha has taken up the question of cow-killing at Ajodhia and has authorised its President, the Hon'ble Lala Bishambhar Nath, to communicate with the Hindu members of the local Legislative Council and other prominent leaders of the community with a view to organising a deputation to wait upon His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, and to represent Hindu feeling on the question. The Brahmavarta Sanatana Dharma Mahamandal which has been holding its meetings during the last few days devoted a whole evening to the discussion of this question, and the meeting at which more than five thousand persons were present passed resolutions urging upon the Government the necessity of preventing the slaughter of cows at Ajodhia and giving expression to the discontent and restlessness that has prevailed in the community as a result of the action of the authorities at Ajodhia in getting cows slaughtered there with the help of the military. The meeting also appealed to the Mahomedan leaders to use their influence with their co-religionists at Ajodhia and to stop cow sacrifice there. A resolution was also passed welcoming a deputation of Sandhu from Ajodhia.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The following changes in the Customs Service will take place next month:—

Mr. Gubbay, Collector of Bombay, proceeds on leave on November 1, his place being taken by Mr. Whitty from Calcutta, who will be relieved by Mr Laird Macgregor.

The services of Mr. Howard, Collector at Calcutta, will be required on the Committee which is to enquire into the transport facilities, etc., of the port of Calcutta.

On the return of Mr. Wolferston, Assistant Collector, from Chittagong to Calcutta, Mr. Ward will be transferred to Rangoon.

It is understood that the new Customs probationer, who will shortly be appointed in England, will also be posted to Rangoon.

Mr. Lalika will be transferred from Madras to Bombay as soon as he is relieved by Mr. Bower.

OIL FUEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The steamer "Arethusa," which was launched at Chatham the other day, is steam-driven but oil-burning.

DACOITY & MURDER.

PROPERTY WORTH ½ LAKH REMOVED.

TWO WOULD-BE RESCUERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

A correspondent reports from Hathur District, Ludhiha, a case of serious dacoity and murder. Seven dacoits entered the house of Lala Baburam, a wealthy Sahukar, and carried away Rs. 16,000 in cash, and jewellery valued at Rs. 10,000. They shot dead a neighbour and a servant who attempted a rescue. They remained for nearly four hours in the house and carried torches, bayonets and guns.

SHARE BAZAAR CRISIS.

MARKET CLOSED FOR THREE DAYS.

BROKERS TO MEET TO-NIGHT.

The Bombay Share Bazaar is closed for three days owing to the Dewali holidays and will re-open on Friday morning.

The Moorat sodas or the "New year good luck" transactions will be arranged to-night and for that purpose the brokers will meet together between 8 and 10 p. m. In face of the crisis the brokers have resolved to do business in cash only and therefore it is expected that the "Moorat" transactions will be very limited.

It is stated in the pearl market that Mr Shaikh Abdul Rahaman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz ul Ebrahim, the premier Arab pearl merchant who has filed a pitition in the Insolvency Court, has succeeded in making arrangements to settle with his creditors and will most probably ask for permission to withdraw his petition.

BOMBAY BANKING CO.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Banking Co., Ld., was held last evening at the registered office of the bank, in Girgaum road, presided over by Mr. V. B. Ranade, one of the directors.

On the motion of Mr. V. B. Phatak, seconded by Mr. K. R. Mitra, the following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting be and is hereby adjourned to the 19th day of November, 1913.

That this meeting is strongly of opinion that every endeavour should be made for the business of the bank being continued and for preventing the same from being wound up, and requests the Directors to take all steps for that purpose

That in the meanwhile this meeting requests the Board to arrange for recovering the debts of the bank and to deposit the moneys received in the Bank of Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

COURT REFUSES TO STAY LIQUIDATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

In the District Judge's court, Mr. Beechey, counsel for the directors of the People's Bank, asked permission to file an application for a stay of liquidation proceedings to allow time for an appeal, but the judge refused permission. He, however, intimated that he had no objection to Messrs. Ferguson and Company continuing and completing their audit under the supervision of a provisional official liquidator. It is understood that an application will be made in the Chief Court for a revision of the District Judge's order, after the Dewali holidays.

TRAVANCORE TAXES.

CHRISTIANS RAISE A CURIOUS POINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Christian inhabitants of Palliport in the Travancore State are agitating against the imposition of new taxes by the Durbar. They contend that Palliport originally belonged to the Duch East India Company, from whom in 1789 the then Maharajah of Travancore purchased it for 300,000 suart rupees and in the purchase deed the Dutch Company stipulated amongst other things that the Romish churches at Cranganore and Ayacottah should be under the control of the Company, and that the Christians in Palliport were to remain as the Company's vassals who must not be burthened with any new tax. The Christian inhabitants now allege that the stipulations set out in the sale deed are not now being observed. For one thing, the taxes which they paid during the time of the Dutch Company were only Rs. 2,900, but now the Travancore Durbar takes from them in the shape of taxes the large sum of Rs. 30,000.

The Durbar have also sold the properties of the Romish churches, including gardens and paddy fields holding that they were lands belonging to the Sircar. The inhabitants, when they found it was no use appealing to the Travancore Government against these proceedings, approached the British Resident who, however, refused to move in the matter. A memorial was then sent up by the inhabitants to the Netherlands Government who, however, confessed their inability to do anything in the matter. Finally, the inhabitants approached the Madras Government only to meet with a reply that they could not interfere, as the inhabitants were subjects of the Travancore State.

ANOTHER INSOLVENCY.

FAILURE OF GRAIN MERCHANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

The firm of Chandiram Tharoomal, grain merchants, have failed.

BORAH "CEMETERY."

DESECRATION STORY DENIED.

INCIDENT DESCRIBED AS A FARCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The attention of our clients, the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, has been drawn to a report appearing in a Bombay newspaper in connection with an alleged grave desecration at Charni road. As the report is intended to be an attack in disguise on our clients, our clients instruct us to write to you thereon.

We notice with pleasure that the report, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, states that your representative did not find any visible signs of any desecration of the nature complained of having taken place. You also state that the excitement reported in a local paper to be prevailing among the Borah community generally does not seem to exist to any great extent. However, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding on the part of your readers we shall be obliged if you will publish the following statement which has been sent to the local papers:—

Our clients are absolutely astonished at the various false and incorrect statements contained in the said report which have no foundation whatever in fact.

The portion of the strip of land referred to in the report was never used as a grave-yard at any time whatever. Behind the Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium is a strip of land running the whole length of the building. The western half of that strip of land was used as a grave-yard, which graveyard has been out of use for years past. The eastern half was never used as a grave-yard. As a matter of fact at the time when the Sanitarium was built there were several structures standing on the said eastern half.

Three years after the Sanitarium was built i. e. about 27 years back the then Mullaji Saheb, the late Sayedna Husomadin (the father of the present Mullaji Saheb Sayedna Abdulla Badrudin) gave the said land to the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy for the use of the Sanitarium as it was found necessary to erect more structures in connection with the Sanitarium. The said late Mullaji Saheb with his own hand in the presence of a large gathering of members of the Borah community then laid the foundation stone of the dining-hall and kitchen which stand at present on the said eastern half. The remainder of the said eastern half was allowed to remain vacant to be used for future extensions, and has been in our clients' possession for the last 27 years.

Our clients are in a position to prove the above facts by evidence both oral and documentary. There is even now a document in our clients' possession executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, which fully proves the correctness of the statement that the eastern half aforesaid, on which the alleged desecration is said to have taken place, was never at any time used as a grave-yard.

The whole of this affair has been fostered and fomented by certain evil-designing mischief-mongers (who unfortunately are to be found in every community) who could not bear to see the increasing popularity gained by our clients' family, who intend shortly to erect new structures on the said eastern half for the extension of the Sanitarium erected by their deceased father.

The report to which we have referred is not only grossly exaggerated but in most respects false and misleading.

It is not a difficult feat for any mischief-monger to gather together 20 persons (and the persons who gathered near the burial ground did not exceed 20) and to make them weep and lament over an imagined desecration. To say the least of it, it was an ill got-up farce organized at the Borah Mosque in Doctor Street only yesterday morning and played before the representatives of several newspapers who were specially summoned by telephone to attend thereat.

It is said that the news of the alleged desecration spread like wildfire among the community, but our clients say that not a hundredth part of the Borah community are aware of this alleged desecration.

It is needless to state that our clients would be the very last persons to do any act which would wound the religious feelings of any community much less of their own Borah community. Our clients attend at the Sanitarium morning and evening daily and not a single word of complaint has been addressed to them by a single Borah as to the alleged desecration. Let any Borah come to them and they will lend a willing ear to any complaint and will remedy any genuine grievance which may be placed before them. It will be no good to any one to create a handful of people behind our clients' backs, and to set up a cock-and-bull story merely with a view to lowering them in the public eye. Had there been the slightest tinge of truth in the alleged grievances the first complaint would have been made to our clients. It is a most significant fact that such is not the case.

This letter is rather long, but the length thereof is fully justified by the facts of the case.—Yours, etc.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & Co.

EUROPEAN OFFICER'S ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

A European officer of the Customs Preventive Service, Mr. Chaplain, narrowly escaped being thrown into the Hooghly this morning. He had reported a cooly for laziness in connection with some unloading operations, and the man was consequently dismissed. The man shadowed Mr. Chaplain, and while the latter was waiting on the jetty to be taken to the s. s. Glenorchy, he was seized from behind by the cooly and was only saved by the timely arrival of assistance.

The cooly was seized and handed over to the Police.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO THE ELLORA CAVES.

INSPECTION OF DAULATBAD FORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

DAULATBAD, Oct. 28.

The Viceregal train arrived at 9 a.m. yesterday at Manmad, where Their Excellencies breakfasted and changed into the metre gauge special to take them to Daulatbad, which was reached about mid-day. Their Excellencies were met at the railway station by the Hon'ble Col. Pinhey, Political Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C. I. E., Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Major C. W. Smyth, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co., Ltd., Mr. C Crawford, Deputy-Inspector-General of the Railway Police, Mr. Walker, Personal Assistant to the Political Resident, and Nawab Burzoo Jung and the party proceeded by motor to the Roza Bungalows which are situated just above the Ellora caves about 9 miles from the Daulatbad railway station. His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, and Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Political and Private Secretary, met Their Excellencies at the bungalows, where lunch was taken.

At 4 p. m. the Viceregal party visited the Ellora caves. These caves are excavated in the face of the hill and run north and south for about a mile and a quarter. There are three distinct groups, those beginning at the south end being the earliest caves. These are Buddhistic and date from about 350 to 550 A. D. At the northern end are the Jaina caves dating from the 6th or 12th century, while between the two come the Brahmanic group which ranges between the 4th and 8th centuries. In all there are 33 caves.

Their Excellencies inspected first of all the Chaitya cave or the Carpenters' cave. From the architectural point of view this is the finest of the Buddhistic group at Ellora and it is visited yearly by a large number of carpenters, who come to pay their devotion to Baddha as Vishvakarman. After seeing two or three more of the Buddhistic group, Their Excellencies proceeded by motor to the Jaina Cave Temples, finally ending up with the Kailasa, which is the most beautiful of the Brahmanic caves in India. Her Excellency spent some time in this cave taking photographs of the various figures and pilasters in the court, which is cut into the solid rock to a depth of 270 feet with a width at the entrance of 150 feet. Tea was served in a tent outside the cave, after which the party returned to the Roza bungalows.

Their Excellencies will visit the Fort at Daulatbad this morning. Afterwards they will leave for Hyderabad where they will arrive on the morning of the 29th.

VISIT TO DAULATBAD FORT.

JEUR, Oct. 28.

His Excellency and party left this morning by motor car to visit the Daulatbad Fort. On the way the Viceroy stopped and inspected the tomb of Aurangzeeb which consists of a plain mound of earth in the centre of a mosque, an unusually simple and unimposing tomb for so great a monarch.

The Balahissar Fort at Daulatbad, which the Viceregal party reached at 7-30 a.m., is situated on the top of a conical shaped hill 700 feet high. The base of this hill has been artificially cut away, thereby making a sheer rock [illegible] all the way round from 50 to 100 feet high. The only means of entering the Fort is by a hole cut into the rock at the base of the hill. A staircase leads from this entrance inside the hill and comes out at the top of the escarpment from where a winding path leads up to the top of the hill on which the fort stands. His Excellency climbed to the top of the fort and was much interested in two huge cannon which were almost as big as a modern 12 inch gun. It is not known how these two cannon were mounted.

Her Excellency, who did not accompany the Viceroy, arrived at Daulatbad station where breakfast was served to the whole party.

At 10-30 a. m. the Viceregal train left on route for Hyderabad via Manmad and Ahmednagar.

PREPARATIONS FOR KEDDAH DRIVE AT MYSORE.

BANGALORE, Oct. 28.

The Mysore Forest Department have a herd of 31 wild elephants in view of the Keddah drive which is to be witnessed by the Viceroy [illegible] near Marapur next week [illegible] so that the success of the operations is practically assured. The Maharaja of Mysore has directed November 6, 7, and 8 to be observed as general holidays in the State in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Mr. J. G Brumownd, sub-divisional officer of Barrackpore, is engaged in hearing a case in which Robert O'Brien, an engineer of the Alexandra Jute Mills at Shamnagore, stands charged with having caused the death by kicking one Rash Behary Neogy, a painter working under him.

It is alleged that on Oct. 6 the accused entered the paint shop of the mill where the deceased was working. There was an exchange of angry words between them, after which the deceased was kicked. He fell down and was removed to the dispensary, where he died from rupture of the spleen.

After examining several witnesses the magistrate framed charges against the accused under section 326 alternately with 323 Indian Penal Code.

The case stands adjourned.

Lord Islington and those members of the Public Services Commission who have not come on ahead will arrive by the "Arabia" on Friday. The Commission will assemble at Delhi early next week.

SURG.-GEN. STEVENSON'S RETIREMENT.

POPULAR PRESENTATION YESTERDAY.

A farewell entertainment was given yesterday by the United Medical profession of Bombay to the Hon. Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, C.S.I., I.M.S., who is on the eve of his retirement from the service. The function took place in the grounds of the Sir J. J. Hospital, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the profession, and a few others. A temporary shed had been erected and was beautifully decorated.

Colonel Street, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the proceeding by recounting how the idea of the entertainment originated. He said that this was a memorable occasion and it was the first occasion on which a Surgeon-General had been presented with an address and a memorial established in his name.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman read an address of behalf of the medical profession of Bombay. Before presenting it he referred in eulogistic terms to the services of Surgeon-General Stevenson. He said that but for the unfailing interest of Surgeon-General Stevens on the Medical Act would not have been passed. There was considerable opposition to the Bill, but his courtesy and enthusiasm won over the opposition.

The address enumerated the various meritorious services rendered by the Surgeon-General, and cordially bade the departing official farewell.

Dr. Viegas also offered some complimentary remarks and the address was then presented in an attractive silver casket.

Sir Balchandra Krishna next addressed the meeting and said that out of the funds collected for the memorial it was purposed to have an oil painting of the retiring Surgeon-General to be hung on the walls of the College of Physicians and Surgeons while the balance of the money would be utilised for the establishment Ambalance Brigade for the Grant Medical College.

Dr. Rajabally Patel supported the previous speaker's proposals.

SURG.-GEN. STEVENSON'S REPLY.

Surgeon-General Stevenson made a lengthy reply in the course of which he said:—

You have referred to the passing of the Bombay Medical Act as one of the work in which I have been mostly concerned and have been pleased to give me much of the credit. Now, ladies and gentlemen, let us give honour where it is due. The passing of the Act was the work of Lord Sydenham, our late Governor, and had it not been for him I believe that we should still have been without it. It was my privilege to assist in the work so far as lay in my power and I did so with a whole heart because I consider that Act to be the Charter of the liberties of the profession in this Presidency.

I remember, one of the most eloquent of the non. members of the Legislative Council objected strongly to the passing of the Act on the ground that there was no homogeneity in the profession in Bombay and that the effect of such a piece of ligislation would be to create still wider divisions between the different sections of which the profession consists. I think there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have seen the working of the Act so far but that it is really having precisely the opposite effect, and so far from increasing existing divisions between sections its whole tendency is to weld them into one more or less homogeneous whole. It has been a source of great gratification to me to see how the opposition with which the Act was at first received—mainly I believe because it was not understood—is dying away.

Another matter to which you have referred is the College of P. and S. of Bombay, and here again I think if you will allow me to say so,—you have magnified my share in its formation at the expense of my fellow workers. They, ladies and gentlemen, shared to the full with me in my labours and are equally entitled to all the credit that may be given for the work done. I believe that it is based on a good and sure foundation and that it will grow to be a credit to all concerned with it and to the profession of Medicine in Bombay.

ADVICE TO THE PROFESSION.

The possession of its Medical Act and Council and the formation of their college has placed the medical profession of Bombay far in advance of the rest of India, and it now remains for you by your work for the good of the profession and by honest striving for its betterment to maintain the puoud position which you hold. You can only continue to lead by remaining worthy to do so and that meansconstant care and the following of high aims. Public spirit is as necessary in Medical affairs as in others and it is only those who are ready when necessary, to subordinate their own personal ambitions and desires to what they know to be the welfare of the profession at large who can hope to be real and trusted leaders, and it is only by the work of such men that a strong and respected local profession can be built up and maintained. I have firm faith that there are such among you to-day and that as time goes on there will be many more.

What I would say to the profession in Bombay to-day may be comprised in one word "combine." I assure you that the energy which is now expended on organizations the object of which appears to be no the union of the profession but its disunion would if expended in the service of the profession as a whole rather than in that of some particular section or clique be sufficient to accomplish great things. "Union is strength" disorganisation is weakness.

If you will permit me, as one who has your welfare and prosperity much at heart to speak plainly to you I should like to tell you what I believe to be at the root of much of our trouble and that is the attitude of suspicion and distrust which exists among us—distrust of one another, distrust of Government.

My work in India is nearly at an end and it is time for me to go and make room for others. But though the profession will no doubt obtain many more able servants in the days to come I think that none will have the true welfare more at heart than I.

OTHER NEEDS.

And now I should like to say a few words on the subject of other needs. I think that perhaps the first thing we need is a school of tropical medicine very far off. I believe that that is a great future before a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay, and that its presence here will be of immense benefit not only to the profession, but to the inhabitants of India. The next of our needs and one which is perhaps a more pressing need than any is a separate teaching school of medicine for women which might well be found in connection with the Cama and Albless Hospitals. The institution of this school is only a question of money and it offers an unique opportunity for one of the millionaires of Bombay to perpetuate his own name or that of one of the members of his name or that of one of the members of his family I am sure that Government will be ready to help but as I know only too well the resources of Government are limited and it will probably be long before it could afford the total cost of such a school.

Our next need is another teaching Medical School for men. I am sure that you will all agree with me that the Grant Medical College has done and is doing great and good work, but its resources in the matter of beds for clinical teaching are limited and it will do the Grant Medical College no harm to have a healthy rival. I have reason to believe that the formation of another teaching medical school is a project which a notable citizen of Bombay has in hand, and he is a gentleman who usually brings his projects to a successful issue. I wish him all success in the work.

The Chairman was thanked on the motion of Dr. J. A. D'Souza, seconded by Mr. S. H. Modi, and the gathering despersed after refreshments had been served, and Surgeon-General Stevenson had been garlanded by the senior lady doctors.

THE POLICE MURDERS.

MAN'S CLAIM TO HAVE THROWN BOMB AT VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

It transpires that a few days after the murder of Haripado Deb in College Square, the Criminal Investigation Department discovered several leaflets in the vicinity of Sealdah Station and other prominent places in the town. The leaflets are said to have been composed by a person posing as the murderer and he also claims to be the man who threw the bomb at the Viceroy at Delhi.

It is understood that the police are in possession of evidence which supports the original theory that the College Square murder and the assassination at Mymensingh are the work of the same gang.

NEW PERIL OF NAVAL WAR.

POWDER EXPLODED BY WIRELESS RAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD Oct. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It was recently announced that an Italian engineer, Signor Ulivi, has discovered what are named "F-rays," by means of which it is possible wirelessly to explode powder at any distance without appaeat is at the powder end.

The "Telegraph's" Portsmouth correspondent now states that British naval experts have experimented with Signor Ulivi's system and have seriously damaged the cruiser "Terpsichore." The range was not stated.

FEMALE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

MEETING OF PURDAH LADIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 28.

An exclusively purdah public meeting of Mahomedan ladies was held here last night in the Islamia School to consider the progress of female education in the community. The occasion was the arrival in this city of the newly appointed Mahomedan inspectress of Urdu schools, who received a warm welcome at the hands of her purdah sisters. The inspectress delivered an address upon the state of education among Mahomedan women in this city in the reign of Chandbibi, and compared the same with their general ignorance in those days. This is the first time that such a meeting has been held here for such a purpose.

MILITARY GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

It has been decided that, with effect from June 1, 1913, good service pensions to officers of the Indian Services shall not be less than £100 a year. In all cases, officers on the active list and those who retired or were placed on the unemployed supernumerary list after May 31, 1913, will be eligible for selection in future and the pension will be tenable for life, subject to vacation on the succession to Colonels' allowances, promotion to Field Marshal, or the attainment of an additional pension in the case of administrative officers of the Indian Medical Service.

FIRE AT A CINEMA THEATRE.

An alarm of fire at the Durbar Cinematograph, Coomtharwadi, Sandhurst Road, at 10-30 last night, caused a panic amongst the audience and brought several fire engines and the police immediately on the spot.

Some films were being rolled in the store-room, when one film caught and took fire. The men gave an alarm, and the manager and others ran to the room and quickly extinguished the blaze so that the services of the fire engines were not requisitioned.

The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioners, the Superintendent of the Division and Inspector O'Brien also arrived at the scene, and after quiet was restored the show was

ABSORPTION OF GOLD.

CONTINUED INCREASE IN INDIA.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S REPORT.

A Supplement to the "Gazette of India" contains the report of Mr. M. F. Gaumlett, Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, upon the operations of his department during the year 1912-13.

The progressive totals for the year show that, while the bank balances remained high, the value of the exports was allowed to exceed the imports, but that as soon as the busy season lowered those balances the progressive value of the imports rapidly caught up that of the exports. The reduction of the balance of the Bank of Bombay by 1 1-4 crores during the year was mainly due to a temporary lock up of funds in cotton at the close.

The figures show an increase, in 1912-13, in the imports of gold bullion of 73 lakhs and of silver bullion of 128 lakhs over the corresponding figues of 1911-12. It should be noted that these figures take that into account, in the case of gold, coined gold other than sovereigns and also the exports of metallic gold from the Mysore mines. In the case of silver the figures comprise not only the imports of bar silver from the United Kingdom and other countries for the arts and industries, but also the imports and exports of Government of India rupees and the exports of British dollars coined at the Bombay Mint for circulation in Hongkong.

The production of the Mysore mines varies little from year to year, but in 1912-13 the net imports of coined gold other than sovereigns amounted to 23 lakhs against 35 lakhs in 1911-12, and the net import of gold bullion in 1912-13 was, therefore (73+35—23), 85 lakhs more than in 1911-12. The difference is not very large, but the figures for the three years 1910-11 to 1912-13 are unusually high, and, as the gold bullion is used mainly for the arts and manufactures they indicate a steady continuance of the favourable material conditions of the country.

In the case of silver, the ruling prices affect the demand to some extent and during 1912-13 the price was at a higher level owing to heavy purchases on Government account for currency purposes and to the anticipation of such purchases.

In spite of the higher level of prices during the greater portion of the year purchase of £7,000,000 worth silver was made on Government account during the year at an average price of 28 1-2d. This result was due to special precautions taken to enter into contracts for purchases over two months before actual delivery and also to postponment of shipments to India as far as possible.

The amount of silver retained for home consumption exceeded the corresponding actuals of 1911-12 by about 134 lakhs. The figure for 1911 12 was unusually low, and the increase in 1912-13 would probably have been much higher but for the higher level of the price of silver maintained during the year.

The imports of sovereigns in 1912-13 maintained the same high level as in the preceding year. One special feature of the year was the steady growth of imports of sovereigns into India from Egypt.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

The figures of imports of gold dealt with in the preceding paragraph relate to imports on private account. During the year 1912-13 remittances on Government account from India to England of gold of the value of £2,382,613 were made. These remittances were not directly connected with the immediate requirements of the Secretary of State for Home expenditure. They consisted of light weight sovereigns which could not be reissued to the public in India and the remittances were made because the face value of such sovereigns could be realised only in England.

The total Council Bill drawings of the Secretary of State in the year amounted to £25,759,700 (=38,60 lakhs) against £27,058,500 (=40,38 lakhs) in the year 1911-12 the reduction in the demands accompanying a similar reduction in the balance of India's export trade in the year.

The total sales of Council Bills for the year were effected at an average of about 16 1-16d. per rupee. The special feature of the year was that the rate of exchange did not go down below 16d. at any time during the slack season of the year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The year opened with a balance on April 1st, of 18,42 lakhs, which is the balance just sufficient to meet the normal requirements of the Indian treasuries, till the rupee loan of the year is raised in July. The balances increased considerably from month to month, and the closing balance on March 31st, 1913, exceeded the normal opening balance on April 1st, 1912, by the large amount of 10 1-2 crores. This increase in the Treasury balances in India has been the subject of much adverse criticism, and the Government has been accused of increasing the stringency in the money market in India by taking off the market, and thereby swelling the Reserve Treasury balances, funds which were not required for immediate expenditure. It is necessary to explain, in the first place, that the large increase in the cash balances in India in the year 1912-13 is explained entirely by a transfer from the Home Treasury balances of Government in England to the Reserve Treasury balances in India, through the operations for purchase and adjustment of silver for new coinage. The increase of 10 1-2 crores in the Indian balances corresponds exactly to the price paid for silver (£7,000,000) purchased in England for coinage in the Indian mints. The price of the silver purchased for coinage was paid in England from the Home Treasury balances, and consequently the proceeds of the coinage in India should be credited in the treasury accounts to the extent of the price paid. The exact procedure followed was this. On receipt of intimation from the Secretary of State of the shipment of any consignment of silver or in some cases, on the delivery of the silver in the mints in India, the price of the silver was paid in India from the currency reserve to the reserve treasury and the silver treated as part of the currency reserve. On the coinage of the silver into rupees, the amount already paid from the currency reserve was replaced and the difference representing the profits on coinage made over to the Gold Standard Reserve.

BALANCES WITH PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Under the procedure described above the result of the purchase of silver in England out of funds supplied from the Home Treasury balances was to reduce those balances by a corresponding increase in the Indian balances, and the increase was obtained by a transfer from the currency reserve to the reserve treasury and not by the withdrawal of funds from circulation in India. In the busy trade season from December to March there was no withdrawal of currency from circulation in India to swell the reserve treasury balances. Nor was the increase in the reserve treasury balances accompanied by any decrease in the Government balances with the Presidency Banks.

This does not answer the question why sauries in India could not have been lent out in India, as they would have been lent out in England had they remained there. The answer to this question is that there were no applications for such loans, probably because the existing rules as regards such loans do not encourage applications.

CURRENCY RESERVE.

The opening balance of gold for the year stood at the High figure of 23.33 crores, but the rupee balance was 15.40 crores only. This balance was unduly low in view of the various trade requirements and the high volume of the note circulation, and frequent and costly movements of rupees were required. As a result, the resource work was done under considerable pressure throughout the year.

The net issues of rupees amounted to 32.42 crores and were exclusive of the amounts met from local revenue collections. While heavy demands for trade occur in some provinces surplus revenue accumulates in others and to economise the coin balances and to reduce to a minimum the coinage of new rupees, the surplus is withdrawn to trade centres as quickly as possible. To meet the 32 1-2 crores issued from the currency offices at different seasons about 21 1-2 crores were available by surplus collections in India leaving a deficiency of about 11 1 4 crores. This deficiency had to be met by coinage of new rupees and the net amount added to the Currency Reserve during the year by such coinage was just about 12 1-4 crores. The balance remained in the Currency Reserve where the balances increased during the year from 16,40 to 17,45 lakhs.

CURRENCY AND THE CROPS.

In the three months April to June 1912 about 5 crores in silver were required for the spring crops in Northern India and about 1 1-2 crores for cotton and groundnut in Madras, and coin remittances in aid were required from other circles to the extent of 1 1-2 crores in Cawnpore 1 3-4 crores in Lahore and 1,60 lakhs in Madras. Gold is used largely for financing the trade in Northern India, and a remittance of over 4 crores was also sent in sovereigns from Bombay for this purpose, made up of 3,33 lakhs to the Lahore Circle and 75 lakhs to Cawnpore. On the whole, the withdrawals from circulation in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon proved just sufficient to meet the demands, and the balance of rupees in the Reserve on June 30th was 15,41 lakhs against 15,40 on April 1st.

With an opening balance in rupees of 15,41 lakhs on July 1st the abnormal demand for the Bengal jute crop of 12,70 lakhs had to be met from July to October and every available rupee was withdrawn to Calcutta at considerable expense. Even these heavy remittances did not supply the demands in full and Government were obliged to undertake new coinage in September. The amount received by new coinage in the two months September and October was 2 1-2 crores. Even with this, it was necessary to draw upon the opening balance to the extent of over 3 crores and the rupee in the Currency Reserve on October 31st came down from 15,41 to 12,37 lakhs—a very low balance for this season of the year.

The year closed with a stock in the currency reserve in India of 16·45 crores in silver, 29·38 crores in gold, being increases during the year of 1·05 crores in rupees and 6·05 crores in gold.

THE FINANCING OF FOREIGN TRADE.

To finance the foreign trade of the country in 1912-13 funds were imported by means of Council bills to the extent of 38·83 crores and sovereigns to the value of 26·43 crores. Council Bill are paid directly from treasury balances at the three Presidency towns and the treasury balances were sufficiently high in the year to admit of all the payments being met without any special assistance from the Currency or the Gold Standard Reserve. But it is necessary to concentrate the surplus treasury balances at Presidency towns to meet the payment. Council Bills are paid in the first place either by means of book credit or in currency notes, and thus pass immediately into the banks' stores of value. In the same way, imported sovereigns mostly find their way into the currency offices and currency notes issued in exchange are lodged with the banks as store of value. The stores of value at the Presidency towns are remitted to the districts in payment for articles of export, and silver or gold, according to requirements, is taken in exchange for the notes. The payments made for articles of exports partly come back into banking centres in payments for foreign imports and partly into Government treasuries on account of revenue. The effect of these various exchanges of currency on the currency reserve of gold and silver is that the demand for rupees exceeded the receipts by about 11 1-4 crores, and it was necessary to supply this excess by resorting to new coinages. As regards gold the demands were heavy, but the imports from abroad were heavier still, and out of about 21 1-2 crores received into the currency offices about 15 1-2 crores were absorbed, leaving about 6 crores as an increase in the stock in India.

SHIELD SOVEREIGNS.

Gold of the value of about 1,28 lakhs not tendered to Government is believed to be either shield sovereigns or yellow sovereigns marked on the reverse with a large Australia for which a premium is offered in the bazar. Doubts have been expressed whether such large amounts of shield sovereigns are really procurable. The subject is not of much practical importance, because even if the major portion of the imports not tendered to Government does not represent shield sovereigns specially used for jewellery there is nothing improbable in the assumption that a portion of the imports in current weight sovereigns were directly passed from the banks for use either as currency or as ornaments. The subject of the proportion of shield sovereigns in light weight coins has, however, been specially examined. There is no doubt that the large imports by the Exchange Banks contain a few shield sovereigns, for many such have found their way into the mints. In February 1912 a lakh of light weight sovereigns packed for remittance to England were specially shroffed in the Bombay mint and 839 shields and 112 yellow coloured. Australian sovereigns were found in the consignment. Between March and June, 1912, 20,851 shield sovereigns, found in a stock of light weight sovereigns of about £1,600,000 were actually separated at the Bombay mint. These two examinations show a percentage of nearly 13. The shields are in such request in the bazar that the Exchange Banks are prepared to pay Government par value for light weight coin and also the expenses of shroffing.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD.

The absorption of sovereigns in the year (£10,245,000) was more than a third in excess of that in 1911-12 (£7,600,000) there having been an increase in every province. In the Punjab the increase was about 60 per cent, in the United Provinces about 50 per cent, in Bengal and Burma less than about 50 per cent, while in Bombay it was only about 14 per cent, and in Madras the figures were practically the same in the two years. Of the total of £10,245,000 Punjab took by far the largest amount, namely, £3,372,000, next in order comes Bombay, United Provinces and Madras with £1,753,000, £1,810,000 tion in India and Bengal figure viz., £1,090 000, was large, but deducting from it the special issue to a Native State of 50 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 22 the balance was £756,700 against £677,000 in 1911-12. Burma absorbed £814,000 in 1912-13 against £573,000 in 1911-12.

It is now possible (adds the Comptroller-General) to indicate generally the use which is made of the sovereign in India at the present moment, and the task is made more easy by the fact that all the evidence is in accord with the conclusions to be arrived at by theoretical reasoning. In the first place there is a large mass of population who never enter into any transaction involving a receipt or expenditure of Rs. 15. To that class the sovereign will never penetrate. As regards the other classes, the use made of the sovereign varies considerably in various provinces as has been already indicated. But the following general conclusions seem to be permissible. Take the trading community. They are well aware of the intrinsic value of the sovereign, and, even though they might not be able to get rid of one readily in local trade transactions, they would probably accept a sovereign if offered in the course of business. One can now say more than this. In every town of importance in India, except in a few outlying districts the sovereign can be used in retail transactions.

Then there are the comparatively well-to-do people. The sovereign is entering more and more into their ceremonial life as, e. g. for presents at marriage ceremonies. They are finding that the sovereign is a very convenient and portable form of value, hence its use on journeys and pilgrimages and for remittance purposes is increasing. Its use in retail transactions has already been discussed. These people know that Government accepts the sovereign readily, so small payments to Government are often made in this medium. There can be no doubt that sovereigns pass into hoards to some extent. Local custom as regards their use for ornaments seems to very considerably in various parts of India. As was to be expected Government servants, pensioners and other payees have taken the lead in the acceptance of sovereigns.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY.

Finally, we come to the most important portion of the Indian population—the agricultural community. The variations from province to province of the absorption of gold are due very largely to the use of the sovereign by this community. Every large expansion of such absorption has been due to an increased use of gold in the purchase of crops, and has thus been the direct outcome of the initiative of the wholesale purchaser. It is to the latter, more than to any other, class that the extended use of gold is due. And so far experience has shown that an attempt to use gold in such purchases, if persevered with, has always succeeded. There is even a strong volume of evidence that in parts of the Punjab the sovereign is preferred to the rupee, and a purchaser offering gold has an advantage over one offering silver. The use of gold in the purchase of crops is now pre-eminent in the wheat trade in the Punjab, it is large and increasing in the cotton trade of Bombay and the cotton and spring crops in Northern India, and it has obtained a footing in the west of the Madras Presidency. It has at last touched the rice trade in Burma.

It must not be thought that every sovereign which is absorbed is hoarded or melted down. A very large sum of money is in actual use in India, Banks have cash reserves, traders have till money, private persons have their petty cash. There can be no doubt that sovereigns now form some, and an increasing portion of this daily balance of cash in hand; and sovereigns so in use certainly must not be regarded as hoarded. Again a certain amount of gold must leave India in the pockets of travellers.

It is not for me to discuss whether a gold currency is necessary for the maintenance of exchange. But the conclusion must be drawn from these figures and accumulated opinions that the sovereign really has entered into the economic life of India. The withdrawal of the sovereign would now be viewed with disfavour by many, to whom currency controversies are unknown, who yet realise that this coin is superior to any other.

GIANT RACES ONLY A MYTH.

ROMANCE SHATTERED BY FACT.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century it was accepted as a fact that races of giants had once inhabited the world, but in the first number of "Wonders of Land and Sea," published by Cassell and Co., Mr. J. B. Sterndale-Bennett points out that scientific discovery has completely upset the legends of romance.

The discovery of enormous bones, purported to be human, he states substantiated the theory that there were formerly races of giants, from which was drawn the obvious conclusion that the human race had degenerated in size. This belief had come down from classical times, when it was very generally held; in all mythology and folklore this giant myth plays a conspicuous part.

This is particularly noticeable in the legen which obscure the true history of old towns. London (with its Gog and Magog), Basle, and Lucerne are only three of the European towns which have their guardian giants. The bones, it may be supposed, which give rise and credence to the myths were those of extinct species of gigantic animals.

It has been proved conclusively that the man of abnormal growth has at all times been a phenomenon, making as inexplicable though less frequent an appearance as his opposite, the dwarf. The causes which govern the appearance of this strange variation from the average human type are still very obscure.

From the records of men who have attained a height of between 8 and 9 feet, however, several fact are clear. Far from being possessed of exceptional strength, as is popularly supposed, the giant is usually endowed with lymphatic temperament a delicate complexion, weak muscles, a thin voice, a disproportioned frame, a feeble mind, a clumsy carriage, and a short life.

The trend of scientific opinion has inclined latterly to the belief that giantism is a disease-d condition, and this is strongly supported by the fact that most giants die young.

Chang, the Chinese giant, who was exhibited in London in 1905 is known to have been 8ft. A Scottish giant, who served in Frederick the Great's regiment of Guards, is said to have been 8ft. 3in. An Austrian, Josef Winterslman (1865-87) is said to have attained the height of 8ft. 9in. Loushkin, the Russian, is represented at 8ft. 5in.

The giant of eight feet and over continues to make his appearance at intervals in different parts of the world, but he is always the abnormality and the rarity, and has therefore little significance and no

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

Mr. Clark, the Member for Commerce and Industry, left Simla on tour on Oct. 27.

Sir Charles Cleveland will return from leave this week and resume charge of the Criminal Intelligence Department from Mr. Hughes Buller who reverts to Bengal.

For some time past, the Government of India have been considering the question of the pay and prospects of the chaplains in India over which there has been certain dissatisfaction. It is understood that the Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State on the subject.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce conveyed to the honorary secretary, Pasteur Institute Committee, Rangoon, the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to the scheme for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Rangoon and expressing the hope that the Institute may now be built and brought into use without delay.

Mr. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India Commerce and Industry Department, will reach Bombay from England on Oct. 31st. He reaches Simla on the 8th. Mr. Grunning who has been acting for him will return to Shahabad as Magistrate and Collector.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the central Funds of the Indian branch of St. John Ambulance Association. His Highness is a member of the Order of St. John and evinces a keen interest in ambulance work. A flourishing centre of the Association exists in Jaipur State.

The 19th Field Battery, which left Cawnpore last week on its march to Delhi, where it was to form part of the cold weather garrison, has had to return to the former station. It had only gone three marches when an intimation was received from the local civil authorities that water and forage were scarce along the road further on. The battery will now be railed to Delhi.

The report of Captain J. A. Legge and Dr. Joseph Pearson on the Ceylon Pearl Banks, though forwarded to Government some months ago, has not yet been published. According to Captain Legge and Dr. Pearson there is no possibility of a fishery for the next four years, but the public would like to know more than this fact, especially as the report is the first since the liquidation of the Pearl Fishers Company.

In his recent note on municipal affairs at Delhi, the Chief Commissioner deals with the remarks of the President of the Committee as to the necessity for provision of room for the extension of the city. Mr. Hailey states that he has given the whole question his earnest attention, and comprehensive proposals are shortly to be submitted to the Government of India dealing with the provision of extension-areas for many years to come. Expansion beyond the walls of the city is absolutely necessary both on sanitary grounds and in the interests of trade; and as we stated some time ago, the expansion will be on the open space available to the south-west of the Ajmere and Delhi Gates. There will probably be keen competition for building-sites in this direction, as Imperial Delhi will be to the south and a link will be formed with it.

A heavy decrease in the number of Mecca pilgrims sailing from Bombay during the season which has just closed is attributed in part to "the cheaper passage from Karachi." This view strikes us, says the "Sind Gazette" as prophetical rather than as historical. Up till now, so far as our information goes the direct sailings to the Hodjaz from Karachi have been surprisingly few—so few that one can hardly say that Bombay's lose is Karachi's gain. But undoubtedly the time must be coming when the extraordinary advantages of Karachi port will appeal as forcibly to the not very sophisticated Muhammadan pilgrims as to the great mercantile interests of Northern India and the administrative conveniences of the supreme Government.

It may be known to the readers of the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata" that these two great Sanskrit epics in their original forms were for the first time made known to the literary public in a quiet forest called Naimisaranya (now called Nimsar) on the occasion of the Sacrificial ceremony performed by Saunaka Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhwsana, Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College in the course of his recent tour in northern India visited the forest which stands on a high land on the river Gomte in the Sitapur district. Nimisaranya is noted as the place where Vyasa, author of the Mahabharata, spent the best part of his life in compiling the Upanishads and composing the Puranas. Valmikee, author of the "Ramayana," lived in Brahmavarata (now called Bithour) at the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Tamasa, eighteen miles north-west of the town of Cawnpore. The Tamasa (Tons or Nona) is now almost dried up but a high mud hill still represents the hermitage of the great sage. The legends of the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata" in their original forms are supposed to have been put into writing about the 5th century B. C. but they underwent various stages of development until they became known to the Europeans through Dion Chrysostom in the first century A. D.

"The Patiala Durbar has issued orders for the immediate payment of a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the proposed Ayurvedic and Unani College at Delhi and the commencement of an annual

Bombay Gazette.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1913.

THE Christmas Number of the *Bombay Gazette*, this year will surpass its predecessors in bulk and literary merit.

Among other features it will contain the following new stories by well-known authors:—

A CHRISTMAS TEMPTATION,

BY FERGUS HUME.

THE SNOW MAN,

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

DR. LYON'S LOST PRESCRIPTION,

BY ALGERNON GISSING.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,

BY HAROLD BINDLOSS.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,

BY MRS. C. E. WEIGHALL.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,

BY HILDA COWHAM.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.

BY LOUIS WAIN.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,

BY W. H. ROBERTSON.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,

BY A. NORMAN.

ONCE A YEAR,

BY BARRY PAGE.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,

BY ANNIE S. SWAN.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,

BY DOROTHEA DEAKIN.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,

BY KATHARINE TYNAN.

ALTERED TIMES,

BY JESSIE POPE.

AND

CHRISTMAS CHATS

BY

The BISHOP DURHAM,
Sir J. D. REES,
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Rev. A. N. COOPER,
GEORGE ROBEY,
CONNIE EDISS,
GEORGE FORMBY,
MAY MOORE DUPREZ,
WILKIE BARD,
JEAN AYLWIN,
WILL EVANS,
QUEENIE LEIGHTON.

Advertisement space being limited applications should be made early to the General Manager.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

BY RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER XXX.

It was a strange thing that, in spite of all the vigilant inquiries set afoot by Mr. Clarence and Peter no clue of Betty Dean could be found.

They traced her to Paddington, and from there she seemed to have vanished into space.

That she had gone back to Devonshire was Mr. Clarence's first thought; but, though they scoured the villages for miles round Illingham nobody knew anything of her.

Peter maintained that she was still in London. During the week after she left his rooms he walked more miles than ever in his life before. Women wondered who the tall boyish-looking young man with the anxious eyes could be, who stared at them so eagerly. Once Peter spent an hour in a taxi following another through a maze of streets, because he had seen a girl with fair hair run out of a shop and into it as if she were anxious to avoid being seen, but the chase only ended in disappointment.

He haunted stage doors till midnight, with the faint hop that she might have followed the lead of so many girls and answered the call of the footlights.

"She would never go on the stage," said Mr. Clarence with conviction; and Peter answered angrily that he knew that, but that any clue was worth following.

There were other things worrying Peter, besides Betty's disappearance. The long nosed gentleman with the diamond pin had been very attentive of late, and was not at all civil; he had lost faith in Peter's mythical marriage to an heiress, and was beginning to talk about immediate settlements.

Peter told him to go to the devil with a fine show of bravado; but in his heart and soul he knew himself to be hopeless and beaten.

Even if Lena had told him the truth, and Betty did care for him and want to marry him, how on earth could he ever propose to a girl when he had nothing to offer her but a mountain of debts especially now Betty herself was something of an heiress?

The money had been left to her from some mysterious source—so Mr. Clarence explained—by a man who merely called himself a friend of her father's.

"Anyway, it's most gratifying," he added, smiling into Peter's glum face.

Peter did not think so; he would have given a great deal at that moment to have had Betty penniless and dependent on him, as she had been during that short time when she lived in his rooms.

Mrs. Gates nearly drove him to frenzy with her tearful reminiscences. She recounted over and over again little conversations she had had with Betty—the questions the girl had asked her about Peter.

"Thought the world of you, sir, that she did," she always finished, with the sentimentality of her class, and Peter bit his lip hard and wondered how long he would be able to refrain from casting himself down to weep away his wretchedness like a broken-hearted woman.

The men at the club were vaguely sympathetic. A more or less exaggerated version of the story had reached them through Rodgers. Some of them said that Peter had married the girl Fulton ought to have married, and that she had deserted him; others said that she had gone off with his money and left poor old Peter in the devil of a hole. But the majority of them contented themselves with standing him drinks and slapping him on the back.

"Buck up, old son," one of them, a man named Hillyer, admonished him, coming across Peter one evening sunk in the depths of despair and an arm-chair, drinking neat brandy. "It'll all come right in the end. Confound the money lenders." He used a much stronger word. "I've been in their clutches myself and managed to wriggle free." Then, because he was really a decent chap, and really liked Peter, he surreptitiously added some soda to the neat brandy and took Peter off home with him to dine.

"Just my wife and myself, you know," he said, kindly "and she's one of the best."

She was. Peter liked her from the first moment he saw her. She was so simple and unaffected. She told Peter that he wanted "mothering." She said she had a boy at sea whom he reminded her of. "He's only seventeen," she said proudly, "but he's quite as tall as you are."

Peter told her she didn't look nearly old enough to have a son of seventeen, and they were friends from that moment, of course!

"I've got two little girls in the nursery still," she said, laughing, "an' they're just darlings, aren't they, Fred?" she appealed to her husband.

His eyes twinkled. "Angels!" he agreed.

"So they are," Mrs. Hillyer decided. "I'd take you up to see them, only they're in bed. There has been such excitement to-day. The new governess has come, and she is such a nice girl."

Her husband laughed. "All your geese are swans, my dear," he said.

"Well, she is a nice girl," his wife insisted, "And so pretty. Aren't you curious to see her, Mr. Constable?"

"Awfully," said Peter, with an effort. In his heart he was confident that she would be both uninteresting and plain; never, so long as he lived, would he see she to find anyone to equal his Betty, he told himself.

But he went away more cheerful than he had been for days.

"Come in whenever you like," Mrs. Hillyer told him. "Come to tea one day and see my daughters."

"Thanks awfully," said Peter, with real gratitude, as he grasped her hand, and he walked home through the night wondering why he had never had the good luck to meet her before.

Mrs. Gates opened the door to him while he was fumbling for his latch key. It was late, past eleven, and at sight of her his heart began to race; his thoughts flew to Betty—was it possible that she had come back?

His eyes asked the question he simply could not frame. Mrs. Gates answered it unconsciously.

"No, there's no news, sir; but Mrs. Fulton sent round some time ago to ask if you could go and see her. It didn't matter how late it was, she said; it was most important. I told the man I didn't know when you would be back, sir."

Peter was tired but he took up his hat again and went out once more into the street.

He had given up taxis in these days; they only ran away with money, and if he walked everywhere it helped pass the time.

It was not a great way from midnight when he reached the hotel where the Fultons were staying. Dora was waiting for him in their private sitting-room.

"It's kind of you to come," she said, as they shook hands. "But I was sure you would. Peter"—she hesitated, then—"Have you found Betty Dean?" she asked.

Peter's lips went white.

"No," he said, shortly.

Dora rushed on impulsively.

"Don't be vexed with me. Lena told me all about it, of course. Poor Lena—and poor me!" she added, with a half laugh, half sigh. "Peter—Robert has left me."

"Left you!" Peter echoed the words, not understanding.

"Yes." She turned away from him and spoke with her face averted. "We haven't been married a month yet. What a scandal there will be, won't there? I'm afraid to tell my father. I believe he would kill Robert. I sent for you because I know I can trust you—and I must tell someone. We had a terrible scene to-day. He wanted me to give him some money; he asked for thousands," she laughed drearily.

"Money!" said Peter, blankly. "Why, he's more of his own than he knows what to do with."

"So I thought, too; but it's not true. He's led us all to believe it, but it's not true. He's a ruined man. He told me a long story of speculation and unlucky investments." Her lip curled. "He said he would leave me if I would not help him; he had only married me for my money. He said that he had only cared for one woman in all his life—you know who she is, Peter." She drew in her breath hard. "Oh, the humiliation of it all! Never marry unless you love your wife, Peter it's just hell, unless you love each other."

Peter said nothing; he sat staring at her with incredulous horror in his white face.

"I told him to go," Dora went on, in a hard voice. "I told him I would not give him a penny. I think I was mad with rage and the shame of it all."

"And—he has gone?"

"Yes. He sent me a note this afternoon to say he was leaving for Paris, and—Peter"—her voice dropped; she turned and looked at him with a world of pity in her pale eyes—"I—I'm afraid that—that he hasn't gone—alone, Peter."

"Not gone alone? What do you mean?"

She made a little helpless gesture with her white hands.

"Oh, do try and understand. I am only telling you because you are bound to know sooner or later. Robert said this morning, when he was furious with me that he knew where Betty Dean had gone—knew all the time after she left your rooms. Don't you understand now, Peter?

Peter moistened his dry lips.

"You—you mean that—that she—"

"Has gone with him—yes."

"Oh, my God!" said Peter. It was little more than a whisper, but its intense agony cut Dora Fulton to the heart.

She stood helplessly clasping her hands together, not daring to look at him.

"I may be mistaken, of course," she said hoarsely. "But—but—I am sure that is what he meant. You must try and forget her Peter; try and make the best of what's left to you—as—as I shall have to."

The best of what was left to her! Brave sounding words when the future yawned empty and hopeless before her.

Peter rose uncertainly to his feet; he felt very old and sick; the room seemed to have grown enormous all at once; and empty.

"Thank you—thank you for telling me," he said.

He turned towards the door. It seemed miles and miles away. He wondered dully if he would ever reach it; but he got there somehow, and down the stairs and out into the street.

The cool night air seemed to rouse him from his stupor; it was like a sharp knife being turned in a healing wound.

Betty gone to Paris with Fulton! Betty gone to Paris with Fulton!

The words wheeled like screaming birds through his brain. Betty, with her sweetness and flowerlike beauty; Betty, smiling and innocent as he had known her, dragged through the mud by that hound—that devil!

Peter became conscious all at once that he was muttering aloud to himself, and that a policeman was staring at him with suspicious eyes. He pulled himself together with a mighty effort and walked faster. But the wheeling birds started again—faster this time, and their screaming more shrill and insistent.

Betty has gone with Fulton! Betty has gone with Fulton!"

He never knew how he got back to his rooms, but when the first grey streak of daylight pierced the drawn blinds of his sitting-room Peter found himself still sitting in the chair where he had fallen, staring before him.

It was as if someone had torn his heart from his quivering body and given him in its place a mass of agonised nerves.

He would rather have died than lived to this moment of horror; he would rather have seen Betty dead and in her coffin.

Better that he should have taken her himself than that this monster, this devil, should have had the chance to ruin her life.

"Oh, God! Oh, God!" groaned Peter, in torture. "What will become of her? What will become of her?"

It was only hours later when he heard Mrs. Gates creep down the stairs to the kitchen that he moved his cramped limbs and stole up to bed.

His head was burning hot, and yet he shivered; he piled the clothes high over him and tried to sleep, but those screaming birds would not leave him alone. They circled round his head and made wild darts at his eyes and forehead. Once he sat up and flung his arms wildly to beat them off, but they always came back again—always came back. They jeered and shrieked and drove him mad, and they all looked at him with the eyes of Robert Fulton.

It was nearly the middle of the morning before it occurred to Mrs. Gates to get anxious when her repeated taps on Peter's door remained unanswered. She was contemplating an uninvited entry when Mr. Clarence came to the house.

He asked for Peter, and she told him her fears.

"He wasn't late home, sir—not nearly so late as usual; but he's sleeping so heavily. He doesn't answer, and I've knocked over an hour. If you wouldn't mind just going up, sir—he asked me particular to call him early every morning now."

Mr. Clarence went up willingly enough; he was not at all concerned. He had seen for himself how much Peter had taken Betty's disappearance to heart—knew, too, that he had been drinking more than was good for him during the past week.

He thrummed on the door cheerily and called to Peter: "Do you know what time it is, young man?"

But there was no answer, and after a moment Mr. Clarence turned the handle and walked into the room. The blinds were still drawn. He jerked one of them up with an agitated hand and turned to the bed.

Peter was lying half out of bed, his arms folded about his head as if to protect himself from invisible blows.

"Good gracious!" said Mr. Clarence, sharply.

He raised the slim, boyish figure in his arms and laid it back on the bed, bending anxiously above him for an instant; then he rushed from the room and called loudly for Mrs. Gates.

(To be continued).

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AN ESSAY OF SIR EDWARD GREY.

The fact that Sir Edward Grey is to contribute an essay to a composite book on angling is, perhaps, no great literary event. His "Fly Fishing" is not an English classic as it is an angling classic. Nevertheless, Sir Edward's work is closely enough related to literature to remind us of the traditional alliance between fishing and good writing. Whether it is that the literary temperament inclines naturally to that recreation, or that the circumstance in which the angler plies his craft—the scenery about him, the simple country folk he comes in contact with, or the adventure with a big fish—are themselves an inspiration, at any rate from the days of Walton to those of Andrew Lang and later, a writer on fishing feels that he hardly does justice to his subject unless he handles it with a literary touch. Thus there may appear so curiously "stylistic" a book as the "Super Flumina" of a few years ago, or Stoddart intersperses his text with angling songs, or there is a big fish tale, as the rattling salmon story with which Earl Hodgson concludes his book on trout fishing. The theme seems invariably to bring a writer luck.

WALTON'S CHARM.

No one, of course, has come near Izaak Walton and this work is proved to be a classic by the fact that everything in this out of date and yet it survives. His tackle is primitive, and his fish absolutely unsophisticated. The quaint courtesies of his characters, which must have been matter of course in his day, are only delightfully old-world to readers of our time. Honest Maudlin no longer, while she milks the red cow in the meadow, sings a song, choicely good, of Kit Marlowe's making, and boys and girls do not gather lilies and lady-smocks, culverkeys and cowslips for their May garlands. Walton had the advantage even in respect of natural history. He would not have choked over spontaneous generation, for he believes that some eels, at least, are bred of a "particular dew" falling upon "some particular ponds or rivers apted by nature for that end," and that pike, in like manner, are bred of a weed "called pickerel weed, unless learned Gesner be much mistaken." When a writer's very errors and out-of-dateness become part of his charm his position is secure, and of all that have come after Walton none is likely to be preferred before him.

THE CARDINAL'S SONG.

Miss Eleanor Porter, the writer of "Pollyanna," is not to be confounded with that other American authoress who, combining her maiden surname with that of her husband, is known as Mrs. Stratton-Porter. It is the latter whose "Laddie" has recently been published, and those who are acquainted with her previous work will note with regret that certain reviewers have detected in it a less vigorous rendering of the beautiful in nature. Nature feeling has been strongly evinced in all Mrs. Stratton-Porter's novels, and such works as "The Girl of the Limberlost," "The Foot of the Rainbow," and "The Harvester" to leave upon the reader's mind pictures of the coming of spring to the weltering marshlands of the Limberlost, the gleaming waters of the Wabash, the migratory birds and the creatures of field and forest, that endear the scenery of Indiana to him a good deal more than the human beings with whom the authoress is pressed to people it. One of her books, indeed, is almost entirely a nature story. This is "The song of the Cardinal." The hero is a cardinal bird, and a fine figure of a hero he makes. He is the son of the king of the cardinals, and twice as big and twice as bright as any of his kind. When with swelling throat he rolls out the notes of his challenge, his crest flares up like a flame; when he dashes across the river he is like a flaming rocket; and when, in search of a mate, he presents himself in a group of his kind, the "flaming dashing stranger" wins all hearts. Moreover, his song is to match, and it is after the four changes in his song that the chapters of the book are named. To find a soul answerable to the appearance of such a phœnix is an artistic achievement of some merit, and his creator has made him human enough to be sympathetic without making him a human being. Mrs. Stratton-Porter has just issued in the United States a rewritten edition of her story, but it is too much to hope that she will have made Abram Johnson talk and act like a man of this world.

RUSSIAN FICTION.

It was the "Roman Russe" of the Vicomte de Vogue that first effectually introduced the work of Dostoievsky to French readers and no doubt it is a success of the admirable translations of Dostoievsky by Mrs. Garnett (the success, Mr. Heinemann has been saying, has exceeded expectations) that has called out the translations of Vogue's book which Messrs. Chapman and Hall promise for this autumn. It is a welcome announcement enough in its way, but it speaks volumes for the lateness in this country of the growth of interest in Russian fiction that more than a quarter of a century has elapsed before this excellent little work, which covers the whole field, has been turned into English. France went almost counter to her own genius in the heartiness of the welcome she gave the Russians. Before Vogue's day much of their work had been well known. In the fifties of last century Viardot had done translations of Gogol and Pushkin, while Merimee also had rendered certain Russian classics into French. Until then France had been almost impervious to foreign influence, except English, and when the literature of Northern Europe began to invade the country Lemaitre was an artists to prove that there was nothing to be found in them that was not to be found, and of better quality, in French. The invasion had begun long before, however, and perhaps the popularity of France as the centre was stimulated by the fact that between the native novelist and those of the eastern member of the Dual Alliance there was a living link in the person of Turgenieff. Turgenieff not only accounted for something in directing the stream of French fiction from Naturalism into the channel of Realism and popularised it in his native country (Gide's "Le Ponte de l'Abbe Mouret" was published in Russian before it appeared in French), but was in close touch with the leading men of letters in Paris. We have delightful glimpses of him in the diner Magny in the Goncourt journals, and Daudet wrote an article on him which not only gives us a fine idea of the appearance of the man, but for two other reasons is worth noting. One of these is the excuse Turgenieff who knew French excellently, gave for not doing his own translations. The Academy's Dictionary, he said, frees him. Here was an elaborate code of the most minute rules and regulations as to the use of the French language, with notes and penalties in case of infraction, and from the study of it he rose with his mind so full of artistic scruples that his vein was checked and his pen would not flow. The other is that before Daudet published his article in a collected volume certain "Recollections of Turgeniev" had been published, in which his old friend had disparaged him as negligible whether as a man or a writer. Zola also was attacked, but was absolutely phlegmatic on the subject, but Daudet took it so sorely that he would not lend the letters he had received from Turgeniev to M. Kaminski for the purpose of his book. A fact all the more to be regretted that the "Recollections" were not written by Turgeniev himself, and that the memory of him who did write them is more than suspect.

CRITICISM.

One does not remember any undertaking in publishing exactly of the same sort as Mr. Martin Secker's "Critical Studies." The "English Men of Letters" is not an exact parallel, not only on account of the popular price of the latter series, but because books that are biographical as well as critical belong to a different category from books the intention of which is primarily critical. In France Mr. Secker's enterprise would not be so surprising. There, indeed, as often as not a writer who has hit upon a new method in prose or verse is acutely conscious of the fact, and writes criticism in order to explain and justify his method. If he does not critics do it for him and the work they write is almost as popular as the work about which it is written. The average Englishman's attitude, to criticism is different. He only falls back upon it if he cannot reach the books themselves and even then he wishes it to be reduced to the scale of one article in a magazine. If he can reach the books he is content with the opinion he forms of them for himself, and never realises the pleasure there is in viewing familiar work from a series of points of view. Mr. Secker's series seems to be succeeding, for we are to have additions—a work on Whitman by Mr. Basil de Selincourt and one on Mr. Henry James by Mr. F. M. Hueffer,—from which we may judge that there is a widening circle of those readers who are interested not only in literature but in the analysis of literature.

LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN FOOTWEAR.

Never before has the subject of footwear received so much attention, and the fashionable shoe is a marvel of beauty and extravagance. The slashed skirt is probably responsible for this, but so it is that the fashionable woman's outlay on shoes alone is incredible. Every costume, every occasion, demands a different style of shoe, and brains are racked for fresh inspirations for the embellishing of these small but important items of the toilette. Low black antelope shoes with a strap over the instep have taken the place of the boot so popular all the year. People are wondering how the majority can afford to wear the fine black silk stockings that should be worn with them. Evidently the woman with a small income spends more on her feet to-day than she has ever spent. Her walking skirts are short, and there is more effect produced as the feet than anywhere else. The Parisienne, with her natural taste, can cover her small hat with black tulle, she can change the place of an aigrette, or the foliage of a rose with very little outlay, but her skill will not avail her in her shoes and stockings, and for these the money must be forthcoming. The very latest thing in the world of shoes is the cothurne, and all who appreciate novelty should invest in a pair for evening wear. Nothing can be more captivating than a pair of cherry-red cothurnes worn with white silk stockings, and with a black-and-white dinner dress they afford just the necessary touch of colour, perhaps reiterated at wrist and throat by a narrow band of moire ribbon of the same shade. Hosiery is not far behind shoes in its fantastic trend, and stockings embroidered with peacocks or butterflies on the instep are not uncommon.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Via Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Great Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Zanzibar Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Mails received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of the 28th October.

NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (28-9-13).

Private telegrams in Cipher for Roumania are prohibited (18-9-13).

Abuse the interrupted. (1-0-10-13)."

Communication between Turkey and Bulgaria is resumed (15-10-13).

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10-13).

During a temporary eastern cable telegrams for Gulf ports and other Grecian offices in connection therewith can be despatched via Lyons Bulgaria with delay and at senders risk (22-10-13).

Communication having been restored with China the rates for that place are same as shown in section four of telegraph guide main Mediterranean Europe (2-10-13).

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The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.
Very palatable.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
AGENTS: A. & G., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & C°, Agents in Pondicherry.

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For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot:
Spermin can be had from all Chemists, or
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL exerts on the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is constantly its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it to others. I have no hesitation, therefore, in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good cod liver oil medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent Lock Hospital Medical Officer.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the many failures which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic and nutritive properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule bearing on the top the LION AND CASTLE of DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., each bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
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Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing food beverage may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half freshly made tea, etc., its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.
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FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF MALARIA.

Sir Ronald Ross's statement in his great book, "In India alone malaria has been officially estimated to kill every year on the average 1,130,000 persons," brings home to everyone the appalling danger of the disease.

While quinine is the curative agent universally employed, it does not overcome the conditions the germs set up. To do this the blood-forming organs must be stimulated, the physical strength restored, and the nervous system revitalised. For these purposes, a physician writes: "Sanatogen's invigorating and vitalising effect cannot be equalled by any drug or system of treatment yet available for this disease."

How it affects the blood is shown by a malaria case reported in "The Medical Press and Circular," in which, in a fortnight, it caused an increase of 500,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre in the blood and 4½ per cent. of hæmoglobin.

Sanatogen's value in the cachexia of malaria has been emphatically endorsed by many physicians in "The Indian Medical Gazette." Doctors universally prescribe it to overcome the effects of malaria and prevent its recurrence by building up the system to resist an attack.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

CIVIL SERVICE AND UNREST.

STRONG LETTER BY SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, writing to the "Times" under the heading "The Indian Civil Service and Unrest," says:—

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th you comment upon the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Bengal. I venture to address you upon a practical question—the connection between this unrest and the position of the Indian Civil Service. Attempts are now being made in several quarters to show that this Service—with however creditable a past—has fulfilled its days; that its solidarity should be broken up—that it should in fact be disestablished—and that the time has come to entrust the administration of India to officials who would be less firmly compacted by "esprit de corps," and would be more amenable to political influence. There could not be a greater mistake. The Indian Civil Service may seem to be an anachronism to modern ideas; its exclusiveness, its appreciation of responsibility, may even appear absurd to men whose notions of government are derived from English politics. But it possesses one immense advantage: it presents to the people of India a government of continuity, of dispassionate determination—in fact a government that they can respect. Few races but the Anglo-Saxon will obey an authority which they do not admire. We may see the results of this tendency in the present conditions of Ireland. During the past six or seven years the British Government has presented to India an appearance of extraordinary feebleness. I will not take up the past, except to observe that, to Indians who wished well to British rule, my abandonment by the Home authorities could only be taken as an act of fatuous timidity. A few weeks after I left India serious outrages commenced in the attempt to assassinate the magistrate of Dacca. Since then they have continued, with occasional lulls, each of which has been used by politicians as a proof of their skill in calming the tempest. Our policy, as you yourself have put it, has been one of alternate doses of "cane and jam." The writings of the native Press have been solemnly condemned; but an Indian editor who has been the protagonist of unrest, during a visit to England was received with much distinction in political, and even in royal circles. The hands of the Executive have been strengthened by special laws but the really ludicrous qualification has been imposed that an appeal should be allowed to the High Court of Calcutta. Finally, the wobbling actually over-set the Partition of Bengal—an arrangement which had been formally endorsed as a "settled fact"—blackening the faces of our officers and weakening the confidence of the Mahomedan community.

But why it will be asked, is it in Bengal that the Indian Civil Service has so conspicuously lost its influence? Partly because—as you have pointed out—its numbers are there absurdly inadequate effectively to govern a dense population. Partly because its authority has been undermined by the Calcutta High Court, which, since the days of Warren Hastings, has always posed as the antagonist of the executive Government, and has even appeared at times to welcome opportunities of obstructing its usefulness.

The maintenance of the Indian Civil Service as a corporate authority is perfectly consistent with the gradual increase of the numbers of Indians who are admitted to its ranks. Experience has shown that Indian members of the Service seldom fail to take heart from its traditions. Nor is it inconsistent with progressiveness in Government policy. The Indian Civil Service is not likely to be reactionary: it is recruited from classes which are generally democratic, in sympathy. Indeed, under its guidance, India is at the present time, apart from Japan, by far the most progressive country in Asia.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 7th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 28th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	0	2
Total mortality from all causes		77

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. I insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN CANADA.

With the completion of three new wireless stations on the Great Lakes this autumn, Canada will have the largest single stretch in the world covered by wireless, states the Minister of the Interior. The complete chain will extend from Port Arthur, Ontario, at the head of Lake Superior, to the Atlantic coast, and navigation from Cape Race and Belleisle to Port Arthur, over the whole St. Lawrence system, a distance of 2,000 miles, will be under wireless control. The work is being rapidly pushed on, and in connecting the isolated stations in one continuous chain the experiment can scarcely fail to facilitate communications, which by the long railway distances are at present comparatively slow.

A TYNDALE STATUE.

It was on October 6, 1536, that William Tyndale, after being first strangled, was burnt in the square of the little Belgian town of Vilvorde. His memory is to be honoured there by a statue to be unveiled at the end of the present month. The checkered career of the famous and courageous translator of the Bible ended after he had been confined in the castle of Vilvorde for sixteen long months. A letter written in Latin, discovered in the archives of Brabant, tells of his patiently sitting through the dark winter nights in the cold of his dungeon and requesting that he might be permitted to have a lamp and his Hebrew Bible, grammar, and dictionary. Vilvorde is a town in the province of Brabant, not far distant from Brussels. The old castle is now used as a place of confinement for less distinguished prisoners, being the goal of the town. Vilvorde has also claims to fame from the fact that the younger Teniers lived and died at a farm outside the town.

PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE IN CANADA.

As the result of a conference held between Mr. J. Coutts Michie, of the Royal British and Colonial Society of Artists, and Mr. Abbott, of the Montreal Art Gallery, we gather from the "Canadian Mail" it has been decided that the first art exhibition in Canada arranged under the auspices of the society shall take place in Montreal in November next year. Mr. Coutts Michie expressed great pleasure at the successful issue attending his visit to Canada. Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have already linked up with the society in London, and with the formal adhesion of Canada there will be drawn into close alliance with the rest of the Empire another large circle of artists, following their various professions on this side of the Atlantic. It is expected when Montreal is visited next year there will be seen the greatest and best display of paintings and sculpture ever found in the Dominion.

FROM ASSISTANT-SURGEON TO CANON.

Dr. Bridges was, as we were all reminded when he became Poet-Laureate, assistant physician to two London hospitals many years ago. Now the *Hospital* informs us that Canon Arnott, now and for twenty-eight years rector of Beckenham, was at one time on the staff of the Middlesex Hospital as assistant-surgeon. Canon Arnott is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and, as the author of a work on cancer, he anticipated the special attention which his old school and hospital now pays to that disease. Canon Arnott has absolutely abandoned surgery, and abstains even from giving advice about medical matters: as pastor of a big parish with four churches, he has no time to keep in touch with modern developments.

A UNIQUE ENGINEERING FEAT.

A most interesting engineering feat is at present being attempted in Switzerland at Fully-on-Valais, where a hydraulic electric installation is to be driven by the pressure of water from Lake Fully, situated over 3,800ft. above the Rhone plain, where the power station will be situated. The peculiar feature of the enterprise is the great height of the supply. The attempt has never before been made to utilise a fall of 6,860ft., and in technical circles it has been hitherto regarded as impossible. But a Lausanne engineer, M. Bucher, has undertaken the work with every confidence of success. The pressure is so great that it is impossible to allow a direct flow according to "La Technique Moderne," which gives particulars of the enterprise.

WATER AT 40 MILES PER HOUR!

The water will flow to the valley by way of a conduit nearly three miles in length. The pipes will be from 2ft. to 2ft. 6in. in diameter, and the thickness of the walls will be from one quarter of an inch to 2in. In the lower portions of the conduit the pressure will be so great that the tubes will have to be made of cold-drawn steel without any joins. The same necessity of providing machinery of unprecedented strength will be obeyed in the construction of the turbines at the power-station. Of these there will be four, each of 3,000 horse-power. The speed of the water on reaching the turbine blades is calculated at no less than 175 metres per second, or nearly 400 miles an hour. The importance of this engineering experiment with regard to the economic future of Switzerland can hardly be over-estimated, and others than engineers will be interested in the result.

THE MOST FAMOUS BRITISH RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Although there is nothing to cause alarm in the announcement that the Forth Bridge is to be strengthened, those who are familiar with the class of traffic hauled across it on that gigantic structure will not be very surprised that alterations are in view. The North British Railway Company has in such monster locomotives as the "Scott" and "Holy Rood," "Waverley," "Auld Reekie," and others of the class, some of the largest and most powerful engines in the country. Few railways are more cosmopolitan than the Scotch in the variety of coaches of different systems running over their lines, and the N.B.R. is particularly conspicuous in this respect. It is a source of never-ending interest, not to say fascination, to watch the magnificent expresses leaving or arriving at the great Waverley Station at Edinburgh for and from all parts of the two kingdoms. And some of the heaviest trains among them are those for the north-east of Scotland by way of the Forth Bridge.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

18" medium size.

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Over 200,000. in use in India

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
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Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib, with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. A neat attachment above the point retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip.
SIX ANNAS PER BOX.
Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Branches.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers:—
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LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

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Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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Dr. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LECLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr. Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sole by LENNON'S LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS

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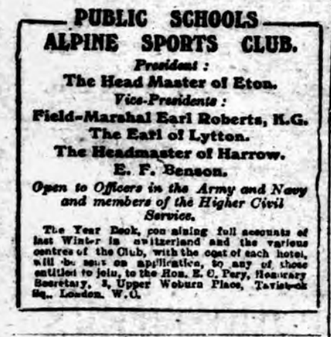
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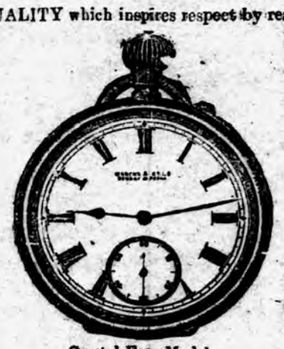

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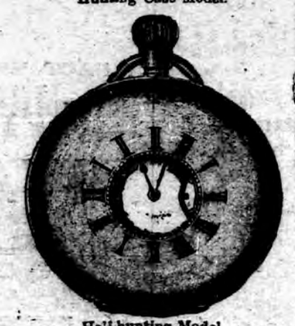

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